

A N E W 1607/5264

# ENGLISH INTRODUCTION TO THE Latin Tongue.

O R, A

Short, Comprehensive, Plain, and Methodical  
ACCOUNT of what relates to each Part of  
SPEECH.

W I T H

Explanatory References; and also many useful Notes,  
further improving the RULES; part of which are  
placed at the End by way of

## APPENDIX.

To which are added

An Alphabetical Catalogue of GRAMMATICAL  
TERMS Explain'd, and twenty seven

## PRACTICAL EXERCISES;

To try the Scholar's Judgment, and improve him in  
the most Essential Articles contained in the Intro-  
duction.

---

*For the Use of SCHOOLS.*

---

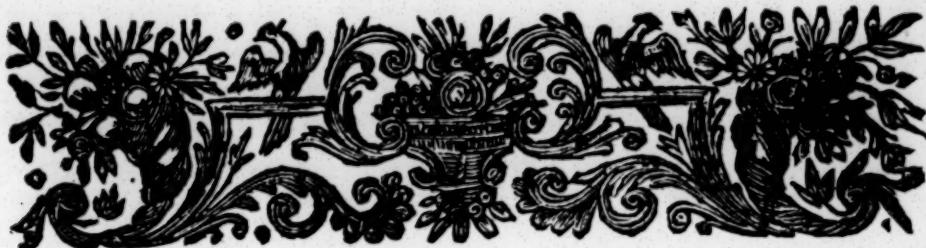
L O N D O N:

Sold by A. BETTESWORTH and C. HITCH, at the *Red-Lion* in *Pa-  
ter-Noster-Row*, and J. OSWALD, at the *Rose* and *Crown* in the  
*Poultry*.

[Price Bound 1 s.]

M.DCC.XXXV.

1607/5264



T H E

# P R E F A C E.



N my Practice of teaching the *Common Grammar* for some Years, I observed many Deficiencies, and Obscurities therein ; which having supplied, and explain'd in a small *Manuscript*, I afterwards made use of it for some Time in my School : But finding too great an Inconvenience in using these Additions, &c. separate from the other Rules in the Grammar, I was induced to collect what was most material relating to each Part of Speech ; which I digested into as good a Method as I could, adding thereto the most necessary *Notes* : This *Collection* I made use of instead of the *common Grammar* for a considerable Time ; during which, I omitted no Opportunity of making such Additions and Amendments, as in my Practice in teaching, and reading the Works of Learned Grammarians, I found necessary : Afterwards I communicated it to many Persons well vers'd in Grammar Learning, several of whom approv'd of it so well, that they persuaded me it

iv      *The P R E F A C E.*

would be acceptable to many School Masters, if printed for publick Use: This I was the more willing to assent to, when I found, that according to my Request, most of them ( perusing my Manuscript ) favoured me with their *Animadversions in Writing*; by which Means, I confess, I made several Corrections and Amendments in my Work.

As I have, in the compiling of this Introduction, taken a Method somewhat different from that of the common Grammar; it will therefore be proper here, to give some Account thereof; in order that the Reader may more readily understand how to make use of it to Advantage.

1. The *Text*, or most material Part, which is necessary for Boys to commit to Memory, is printed in a larger Character, amongst which the small Letters <sup>a</sup>, <sup>b</sup>, <sup>c</sup>, &c. refer to the same Letters in the Margin, under the black Line; where something is added, relating to what they are placed before in the Text, either by way of Explication, or Enlargement thereupon: which may be proper for Boys to read over, and have explained to them, at the second or third Time of going over the Text.

2. Such Notes as are most useful, and even some less necessary, ( where there was Room enough for them) are added, so as to be either in the same Page, or in that opposite to the Text they belong to; and printed in a smaller Character: The Manner and Times of using which, must be as every Master shall see convenient.

3. Other Notes more curious, or not immediately necessary, I have added to the End, by way of *Appendix*, under distinct Heads; the Notes under each, both here, and also in those adjoining to the Text, being generally

generally numbered 1. 2. 3. &c. for the easier remem-  
bring, or finding them upon any Occasion.

The Text is therefore as a small *Compendium*; which, with the References and Notes adjoining thereto, and the Appendix together, will, I believe, be found to contain much more than any other Book of the same Subject and Price.

The *Paradigms of the Declensions* will be found plain and easy for a Boy to understand, and learn with Expedition; for the Terminations of each Case (before which the *radical Letters* are to be put) being alone, will the better inform him how to vary other Nouns, after these Examples, into their several Cases. I have given but one Example to each Declension, which I think much better than to add Examples of all the diversity of Exceptions; such as, *Filia*, of the first; *Magister*, *Puer*, and *Regnum*, of the second; *Mare*, *Leo*, *Calcar*, *Lapis*, and *Corpus*, of the third; and *Lacus* and *Cornu* of the fourth, &c. which are tedious to learn by Heart, and burdensome to the Memory; and after all, the Scholar would not be able to judge which of these is the exact Example for him to follow, in declining a Word; which Inconveniences may be here prevented (the Learner being more readily and safely instructed) if he is made to understand well the Text below the Paradigm, with the Notes of the first Declension, the first Note of the second Declension, the second and third Notes of the third Declension, and the first and fourth Notes of the fourth Declension, &c. and made to decline Examples of each Kind frequently, while he is learning these Notes; after which he will rarely commit an Error.

Altho' I have omitted the *Vocative Case*, in order to shorten the Paradigm, which gives the less Trouble to the Learner; nevertheless, if any Teacher should think

vi      *The P R E F A C E.*

think this Omission to be a Fault, he may easily cause the Scholar to repeat the Vocative always after the Nominative (for they are too nearly allied to be separated) after he understands the first Note below the Paradigm.

The following Cases are thought to stand in a convenient and proper Order; for when all these Cases happen to be in the same Sentence, the Genitive may be govern'd of the Nominative, as well as of another Case; a Verb must follow; the Accusative comes properly next after; then the Dative, and then the Ablative. Example, *The Son of God has procured Salvation for Mankind by his precious Blood.* See *Blackwell's Gram.* p. 22. The Genitive is placed after the Nominative, rather than after any of it's following Cases, because it is used in every *Dictionary*, to shew what Declension the Word is of.

I have found, by continued Experience, that a Boy will more readily learn to read and understand these *Paradigms of the Moods and Tenses*, than he can those in the *common Grammar*; and they are by so much the easier to be committed to Memory and retained, as they are the more *compact, and methodical*; all the Moods and Tenses, in each Scheme, being comprehended in two *opposite Pages* under one View.

In the Present and Imperfect Tenses of the Indicative and Subjunctive Moods of the Active Form, I have omitted the Signs *do* and *did*, which are seldom used, except in Interrogative Sentences: I have also omitted some other Signs, &c. which are a considerable Impediment to Boys, and have oftentimes led them into Errors, which Inconvenience I have endeavoured to avoid, by inserting them in the Notes afterwards, where I had Liberty to express when and after what Manner they are used; which in my Judgment doth less embarrass, and more instruct.      The

The *Verbs* and also the *Verbals*, viz. *Gerunds*, *Participles*, and *Supines*, are disposed of in such Order, that a Person, by casting his Eye on the Schemes, may immediately see after what Manner the other Words are formed of their *Roots* or *principal Words*: The *first Supine* being the Root of the latter Supine, and *Participles* of the *Perfect Tense* and *Future in ursus*; and the *first Person Singular of the Indicative Present and Perfect Tenses*, the Roots from whence all the rest naturally spring. I did once intend to add Rules for finding the *Pr. Perfect Tenses* and *Supines*; and also for the *Genders* of *Nouns*: But rather than advance the Book to a larger Price, I thought proper to omit them, since *Dyche's Vocabulary* (used in many Schools) will sufficiently supply this *Defect* of the *Verb*, in the plainest Manner; which a Boy will much sooner learn by heart, than he can *As in præsenti*, so as to understand it well. And the Rules for *Genders* are in every *Grammar*, and also in some of the best *Exercise Books*, for turning *English* into *Latin*; so that it may be as proper to learn these Rules about the same Time, or in the same Book, in which the Rules of *Construction* are learn'd.

If this *Introduction* prove acceptable to the *Publick*, and be receiv'd in *Schools*, perhaps, I may add these Rules for the *Genders* and *Verbs*, in another *Impression*.

That Boys might meet with as little *Incumbrance* as possible in declining *irregular Verbs*, I have express'd the *Conjugation* of each in the *Indicative Mood Present Tense*, and omitted all, in those *Moods* and *Tenses* where they are *regular*, according to their respective *Conjugations*.

I have not only endeavour'd to render the whole as *plain*, *easy*, and *methodical* as possible; but the *Text*  
especially

## viii The P R E F A C E.

especially as *short*, and *comprehensive*, as the Nature thereof would admit ; and I hope it's *Disposition*, and *Manner of being printed*, will also be of a considerable Advantage to the Learner : For, if what is proper to be inserted among Notes, to be occasionally referred to, or fit to be learnt some time afterwards ; or otherwise, Notes themselves be interspers'd among the Text, ( Things too common in Works of this Nature ) it creates too much Embarrassment. Every *Head* and *chief Member* being so printed, as to be obvious as soon as the Book is opened ; and the Text with the adjoining Notes belonging to each particular, being to be seen at *one View*, without turning over a Leaf, will, I presume, be very beneficial to the Learner, in assisting him to find speedily what he has Occasion to search for, and also to retain Things in Mind when found out.

Lastly, after the Appendix, I have added a pretty large Collection of *Grammatical Terms*, placed in an *Alphabetical Order*, with their Explanation ; and also **XXVII** different *Grammatical Exercises*, to try the Scholar's Judgment, and improve him by Practice upon the most material and useful Articles of the Introduction.

P. H:



B M

O F

OF THE  
EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH.

Every Word in the *Latin Tongue* is either *A Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle*, *which are declined*; *Or which are not declined*; *Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection*.

OF A NOUN.



**NOUN** is either the *Name* of a <sup>b</sup>*Thing*, or a Word denoting the <sup>c</sup>*Quality* of a *Thing*. There are two *Sorts* of Nouns: *Substantives* and *Adjectives*.

A Noun *Substantive* is the *Name* of any Thing; as, *Homo*, a Man; *Oculus*, an Eye; *Aer*, the Air; *Honor*, Honour.

A Noun <sup>d</sup>*Adjective* is a Word denoting the *Quality* of some Thing or Substantive to which it must be join'd; as, *Bonus*, good; *Parvus*, little; *Frigidus*, cold; *Magnus*, great.

There belong to Nouns, *Number*, *Case* and *Gender*.

(a) **A** Word is said to be *declined*, that *changes* its ending, and *not declined* if it doth *not vary* its ending.

(b) By the Word *Thing*, we here understand not only a *Person*, or any other *material Being*; but any *Object* perceptible to the *Senses* or *Understanding*, and which may be the *Subject of Discourse*; as, *Patience*, *Death*, *Darkness*, *Vacuity*, &c.

(c) By *Quality of a Thing* is here understood what we mean by the *Nature*, *Manner*, *Kind*, *Sort* or *Number*, &c. of a *Thing*. So a *Stone*, with regard to it's *Nature*, may be

*heavy*, &c. it's *Manner* or *Form*; *round*, &c. it's *Kind* or *Sort*; *smooth*, *black*, *valuable*, &c. And their *Number*, with respect to *particulars*, may be *one*, *two*, *three*, &c. and with respect to *Order*; *first*, *second*, *third*, &c.

(d) The Word *Thing*, put after an *Adjective* is *Sense*; as, *good Thing*; but not *Sense* after a *Substantive*; as, *Book thing*.

Nouns are either *proper* to one *particular thing* which they betoken; as, *Carolus*, *Charles*; *Carolinus*, belonging properly to *Charles*: Or else are *common to more*; as, *Homo*, a *Man*; *Humanus*, belonging to *Man*.

## Of Number.

**T**HERE are two Numbers; the Singular and the Plural. The Singular Number speaks but of one; as, *Musa*, a Song.

The Plural Number speaks of more than one; as, *Musa*, Songs.

## Of Case.

**T**HE Cases are six in each Number; the Nominative, Vocative, Genitive, Accusative, Dative, Ablative.

1. The Nominative Case hath commonly the Sign *a*, *an*, or *the*, before it in English, and answers the Question *who*, or *what*, put before the Verb; as, *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth.

2. The Vocative Case is known by *calling* or *speaking to*; as, *O Magister*, O Master.

3. The Genitive has commonly the Sign <sup>b</sup>*Of* before it, in English; as, *doctrina Magistri*, the Learning of the Master.

4. The <sup>c</sup>Accusative is governed of a *Verb Transitive*, or some *Preposition*, and answers the Question *whom*, or *what*, asked with the Verb; as, *amo Magistrum*, I love the Master.

5. The Dative has commonly the Sign <sup>d</sup>*To*, or *For*, before it.

6. The Ablative has the Sign <sup>e</sup>*with*, *by*, *from*, *in*, and *than* after a Comparative Degree.

(a) When a *Question* is asked, the Verb having no Sign before it; as, *lovest thou*? Or if the Verb be of the *Imperative Mood*; as, *love thou*; or when *it* or *there* comes before the English of the Verb; then the Nominative commonly answers this Question, put after the Verb in English, and is also placed after it in Latin.

(b) Or *s* with an *Apostrophe* before it at the end of the Word, which may be changed to *Of* before the Word; as, *The Book's Leaves*, or, Leaves of the Book.

But this Apostrophe, and *additional s*, is not used in the genitive

Plural; as, *Books Leaves*, or Leaves of the Books: Yet we have an additional *s* in those Words, whose Plural doth not end in *s*, as, *Mens Works*, or the Works of Men.

(c) It often comes before the *Infinitive Mood*: The Signs are the same with the Nominative.

(d) The Signs *to* and *for* are often understood; as, *I give Thee*: for I give to thee.

(e) *For*, *through*, *at*, *on*, *after*, *of*, *being*, *having*, *when*, *while*, and *since*, sometimes come before the Ablative; but the Ablative is most commonly governed of some *Preposition*, either expressed or understood.

Of

**G**Enders are *Three*; the *Masculine*, the *Feminine*, and the *Neuter*.

1. The *Masculine Gender* comprehends every Word that signifies a *Male*; as, *Vir*, a *Man*; *Taurus*, a *Bull*.

2. The *Feminine Gender* comprehends every Word that signifies a *Female*; as *Mulier*, a *Woman*, *Vacca*, a *Cow*.

3. The *Neuter Gender* comprehends Nouns ending in *um*; as, *Regnum*, a *Kingdom*.

All other Nouns which neither signify *Males*, nor *Females*; are some *masculine*, some *feminine*, and some *neuter*, according to use; as will appear in Rules for the Genders of Nouns.

1. Note, Some Nouns may be of *two Genders*; of the *Masculine*, when they signify a *Male*, and of the *Feminine* when they signify a *Female*: Such are said to be of the *common Gender*; as, *Parens*, a *Father*, *Masc. Parens*, a *Mother*, *Feminine*.

2. Others are of *two Genders*, so that they may even in the *same Sense* be either *Masc.* or *Fem.* as, *Dies*, a *Day*: These are said to be of the *doubtful Gender*.

3. Some Nouns in which the *Sex* cannot be easily distinguished, are but of *one Gender*; and signify under that one Gender, *both Male*, and *Female*; as, *Ostrea*, an *Oyster*, *Fem.* both the *Hee* and the *Shee*; and these are commonly called *Epicenes*.

4. *Adjectives* are of *all Genders*, because they are joined with Substantives of *all Genders*.

(a) The proper Name of a *Male* or *Female* in *um* is excepted.

THE Declensions, or ways of declining Nouns Substantive, are *five*; and are distinguished by the ending of the *Genitive Case Singular*: Thus,

The Genitive of the *first* ends in *ae*, the *second* in *i*, the *third* in *is*, the *fourth* in *us*, the *fifth* in *ei*.

The five DECLENSIONS.

	(1 Decl.)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Singular	Nom. <i>Mus-a</i>	<i>Ann-us</i>	<i>Can-is</i>	<i>Man-us</i>	<i>Faci-es</i>
	Gen. - <i>ae</i>	- <i>i</i>	- <i>is</i>	- <i>us</i>	- <i>ei</i>
	Acc. - <i>am</i>	- <i>um</i>	- <i>em</i>	- <i>um</i>	- <i>em</i>
	Dat. - <i>ae</i>	- <i>o</i>	- <i>i</i>	- <i>ui</i>	- <i>ei</i>
	Abl. - <i>â</i>	- <i>o</i>	- <i>e</i>	- <i>u</i>	- <i>e</i>
Plural	Nom. <i>Mus-ae</i>	<i>Ann-i</i>	<i>Can-es</i>	<i>Man-us</i>	<i>Faci-es</i>
	Gen. - <i>arum</i>	- <i>oru</i>	- <i>um</i>	- <i>uum</i>	- <i>crum</i>
	Acc. - <i>as</i>	- <i>os</i>	- <i>es</i>	- <i>us</i>	- <i>es</i>
	Dat. - <i>is</i>	- <i>is</i>	- <i>ibus</i>	- <i>ibus</i>	- <i>ebus</i>
	Abl. - <i>is</i>	- <i>is</i>	- <i>ibus</i>	- <i>ibus</i>	- <i>ebus</i>

The *Vocative* is like the *Nominative* in all Declensions: except in Nouns of the *second Declension*, ending in *us*, which make their *Vocative singular* by changing *us* into *e*; as, Nom. *Annus*, Voc. *Anne*; and *Filius*, *Genius* with proper Names in *ius*, which lose the *Termination us*; as, Voc. *Fili*, *Geni*, *Georgi*.

But *Deus* makes *Deus* in the *Vocative*<sup>a</sup>.

All Neuters make the *Vocative* and *Accusative* like the *Nominative* in each Number; which Cases in the Plural end always in *a*.

(a) Some Greek Nouns also form their *Vocative* different from the *Nom.* See the Appendix.

## NOTES on the first Declension.

*Filia*, a Daughter; *Nata*, a Daughter; *Equa*, a Mare, with some other Feminines, have *abus* more frequent-  
ly than *is* in the Dative and Abla-  
tive Plural; to distinguish them  
from their *Masculines* in *us*, viz. *Fi-*  
*lius*, *Natus*, *Equus*, &c. of the second  
Declension; at least when they are  
join'd together in the same Sentence;  
as, *adhibitis in convivium filiis &*  
*uxoribus & filiabus.*

*Dea*, a Goddess; *Mula*, a she  
Mule; *Liberta*, a freed Woman; are  
said to make the Dative and Ablative  
Plural in *abus* only.

## NOTES on the second Declension.

1. Nouns of the second Declension  
ending in *er*, in the Nom. Sing. lose  
the *e* in declining, by changing *er*,  
into *ri* in the Genitive; as, *Magister*,  
Gen. *Magistri*, Acc. *Magistrum*, &c.  
*Liber*, *Libri*, *Librum*, &c.

But *Puer*, *Socer*, *Gener*, *Liber*, [for  
Bacchus] *Adulter*, *Presbyter*, *Mulci-  
ber*, and *Iber*, with its Compound  
*Celtiber*, keep the *e*; as, *Puer*, *Pueri*,  
*Puerum*, &c.

2. To those that end in *ir*, *i* is ad-  
ded in the Genitive; as, *Vir*, Gen.  
*Viri*; Acc. *Virum*, &c.

*Populus* [for *Natio*] and a very  
few more in *us*, are sometimes found  
to make their Vocative in *us*.

*Deus* is thus declined in the Plural;  
Nom. and Voc. *Dii*; Gen. *Deorum*;  
Acc. *Deos*; Dat. and Abl. *Diis*.

## NOTES on the third Declension.

1. The Genitive hath for the most  
Part the *increase* of a *Syllable* more  
than the Nominative; as, N. *Virtus*,  
G. *Virtutis*: when it is otherwise,  
the Nom. ends generally in *e*, *es*, or  
*is*; as, *Mare*, Gen. *Maris*.

2. All those Letters that come be-  
fore *is* in the Genitive, must remain  
before the Terminations in all the  
following *Cases*; as, *lapis*, *lapidis*,

*lapidem*, *lapidi*, *lapide*, *lapides*,  
&c. except the *Accusative Sing.* of  
some *Neuters*, whose Genitive is  
not formed by adding *is* to the *Nomi-  
native*.

3. Some Nouns of this Declension  
end in *im*, in the *Accusative Sing.* some  
both in *im* and *em*: Some have  
*i* in the *Ablative*; and some *e* or *i*:  
Some in the *Nom. Plural* have *ia*, in  
the *Neuter*; and some *ium* in the  
*Genitive Plural*. (See the Appendix.)

## NOTES on the fourth Declension.

1. Some Nouns of the fourth De-  
clension end in *u*, and are not de-  
clin'd in the *Singular* (having but one  
Termination for all the *Cases*) but  
their *Plural* is *regular*, and perfect.

2. *Iesus* makes Acc. *Iesum*; in all  
other *Cases* *Iesu*.

3. *Colus*, *Cornus*, [a Cornel Tree]  
*Ficus*, [a Fig,] *Laurus*, *Lacus*, *Penus*,  
*Pinus* and *Quercus*, are both of the  
fourth and second Declension: so is  
*Domus*, only it wants the Termina-  
tions, *me*, *mu*, in the *Sing*; and *mi*,  
*mis* in the *Plural*.

*Domi* signifies at *Home*, or some-  
thing to the same Purport, and not  
of a *House*.

4. *Acus*, *Arcus*, *Artus*, *Ficus*, *La-  
cucus*, *Partus*, *Quercus*, *Specus*, *Tribus*,  
end in *ibus*, in the *Dative* and *Ab-  
lative Plural*: But *Genu*, *Portus*, *Ques-  
tus* and *veru* end in *ibus* or *ubus*.

## NOTES on the fifth Declension.

1. All Nouns of the fifth Declension  
end in *ies*; except these three,  
*Fides*, *Spes* and *Res*.

2. All Nouns in *ies* are of the  
fifth Declension; except these four,  
*Abies*, *Aries*, *Partes*, and *Quies*,  
Gen. *-etis*, of the third.

3. All Nouns of the fifth Declension  
want the *Genitive*, *Dative*, and  
*Ablative Plural*; except *Res*, *Species*,  
*Facies*, *Superficies*, *Acies*, *Dies*, and  
*Meridies*.

## The declining of Adjectives.

SOME Adjectives have *three Endings* in the Nominative Case Sing. some *two Endings*, and some but *one*.

1. Of those Adjectives which have *three Endings*, the *first* (which is either *us* or *er*) is always *a Masculine*; as, *Durus*; and the *third ending*, in *um*, is always *Neuter*; as, *Durum*; and are both declined like Substantives of the second Declension.

The *second ending*, in *a*, is always *Feminine*; as, *Dura*, and declined like *Musa*.

2. Of those Adjectives which have *two Endings*; the *first* in *is*, is *Masculine* and *Feminine*, and the *second* in *e*, is *Neuter*; and both are declin'd like Substantives of the third Declension,

The same is to be observ'd in Comparatives in *or*, and *us*.

3. Adjectives of *one Ending*, are *Masc. Fem.* and *Neut.* and are also declined like Substantives of the third Declension.

As in the following Examples.

### NOUNS ADJECTIVE declin'd.

	M	F	N	MF N	MF N	N	MF N
Singl.	N. <i>Dur-*</i> us	-a	-um	<i>Moll-is</i>	-e	<i>Feli-x</i>	<i>Duri-</i> or -us
	G. + -i	-ae	-i	-is		-cis	-oris
	Acc. um	-am	-um	-em	-e	-cem	-orem -us
	Dat. -o	-ae	-o	-i		-ci	-ori
	Ab. -o	-â	-o	-i	-ce or -ci		-ore or -ori
Plur.	N. <i>Dur- i</i>	-ae	.a	<i>Moll-es-ia</i>	<i>Feli-ces</i>	-cia	<i>Duri-ores-ora</i>
	G. -orum	arum	-orum	-ium	-cium		-orum
	Acc. -os	-as	-a	-es-ja	-ces	-cia	-ores-ora
	D.	-is		-ibus	-cibus		-oribus
	Ab.	-is		-ibus	-cibus		-oribus

(a) Note that all the Cases following the Nom. whether they have *three*, *two*, or *one Ending*, fall under the same Rule with the Nom. as to their *Gender*; except the *Ablatives* of *Comparatives*, and of those of *one ending* in the Nom. which have either *e* or *i* in each Gender.

\* Adjectives in *er* of three Terminations sometimes retain the *e* in declining; as, *liber*, *libera*, *liberum*, free: so *miser*, *tener*, *prosper*, *asper*, *exter*, *gibber*, *lacer*, *alter*, *caeter*, and all Compounds in *ger*, and *fer*: and *dexter* sometimes; others lose it; as, *pulcher*, *pulchra*, *pulchrum*, fair; *niger*, *nigra*, *nigrum*, black.

+ *Alines*

## N O T E S.

7

+ *Alius, alter, neuter, nullus, solus, totus, ulius, unus, uter*, with the Compounds *uterque, uterlibet, utervis* and *alteruter*, have only *ius* in the Genitive, and *i* in the Dative: Thus, *uter, utra, utrum*; *G. utrius*; *D. utri, &c.* as *Durus*.

Note, *Alter*, makes *Alterius*, not *Altrius*.

*Alius* makes in the Neuter *aliud*; and in the Genitive *alius*, not *alius*.

*Alius, alter, neuter, nullus, ullus, and uter*, are said to want the Vocative Case.

*Ambo* and *Duo* are thus declined; Nom. *Amb-o, -ae, o*; *G. Amb-orum, -arum, -orum*; Acc. *Amb-os, -as, -o*; Dat. and Abl. *Amb-obus, -abus, -obus*.

*Unus* hath the Plural, when it is join'd with a Substantive that wants the Singular; as, *una Moenia*, one City wall.

*Acer, Alacer, Campester, Celer, Celeber, Equester, Paluier, Pedester, Saluber, Silvester, and Volucer*, have a peculiar way of declining: Thus,

*Acer*, Masc. *Acris*, Fem. *Acre*, Neut. In all other Cases like *Mollis*.

Sometimes this Termination *is*, is Masculine as well as Feminine.

*Mille* the Adjective is only Plural and invariable; the Substantive, Nom. Acc. *mille*, Ab. *milli*. The Plural is perfect, *millia, millium, millibus*.

---

### Of the Ablative Singular.

*Memor* and *par*, end only in *i*, in the Ablative; but their Compounds make *e* or *i*.

*Hospes, Impubes, Pauper, Pubes, Sosper*, end in *e* only; to which may

be added *Coelebs, Compos, Dizet, Impos, Juvenis, Senex, Superstes*, and the Compounds of *Color, Corpus, and pes*.

Most Adjectives ending in *us*; Participles and Comparatives, make the Abl. in *e* much oftner than *i*: And Participles in the Ablatives called *Absolute*, end only in *e*; as, *Imperante Tiberio*, when Tiberius reigned, not *Imperanti*.

Adjectives, when they are put Substantively, end always in *e*; as, *Affinis, Abl. Atfine; Familiaris-e, &c.*

---

### Of the Nom. Plural.

Those Adjectives which end in *i*, or *e* and *i* in the Abl. Singular; end in *ia* in the Nom Plural Neuter; as, *mollia, Felicia*.

But Comparatives end in *a*; as, *Duriora*.

---

### Of the Gen. Plural.

The Genitive Plural ends in *ium*, if the Ablative Singular ends in *i*, or in *e* and *i*: Except *Celer, Confors, Inops, Memor, Magilis* or *Alugil*, *Pugil, Puber, Supplex, Uber, Vigil*, and *Vetus*, which end in *um*.

When the Ablative Singular ends in *e* only, the Genitive Plural ends in *um*.

Comparatives end in *um*: But *plus* makes *plurium*.

The Compounds of *Genus, Catio, and Fatio*, end in *um*.

Many Adjectives have the Genitive Plural in *ium*, contracted by *Syncope* into *um*; especially among the Poets; as, *Nocentium*, for *Nocentium*.

Of

\* **A**djectives in Comparing one Thing with another may have their Signification increased, or less'd, to a third Degree.

The three Degrees are called, *Positive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative*.

1. The *Positive* has no *Excess*; as, *Durus* hard.

2. The *Comparative* somewhat exceedeth the *Positive* in Signification; as *Durior*, harder, or more hard.

3. The *Superlative* exceedeth in the *highest Degree*; as, *Durissimus*, hardest, or most hard; or very hard.

The *Comparative* is formed of the *Positive*, by putting *or* to its first *Case* that ends in *i*; and the *Superlative* by adding *s*, and *simus*; Thus,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
From Nom. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Durus, G. Duri,} \\ \text{Mollis, D. Molli,} \end{array} \right\}$	are formed $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Duri-or,} \\ \text{Molli-or,} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Duri-ssimus,} \\ \text{Molli-ssimus.} \end{array} \right\}$

Comparatives are declined like *Durior*, and Superlatives, as *Durus*, thus,

*Durissimus, durissima, durissimum. &c.*

From the *General Rule* above are these Exceptions.

1. If the *Positive* ends in *er*, the *Superlative* is formed by adding *rimus* to the *Nominative Case*; as, *Pulcher* (*pulchrior*) *pulcherrimus*.

2. *Agilis, docilis, facilis, gracilis, humiliis, similis* form their *Superlatives* by changing *is* into *imus*; as, *Similis*, (*Similior*) *simillimus*; and *Imbecillis*, *imbecillimus*.

3. Adjectives derived from *Dico, volo, facio, and loquor*, change *us* into *entior, and entissimus*; as, *Maledic-us, benevol-us, munific-us, magniloqu-us*, *-entior, -entissimus*.

4. If a Vowel comes before *us*; as in *Pius*, the *Comparative* is commonly made by prefixing *magis*, and the *Superlative* by prefixing *valde, perquam, admodum, or maxime, &c.* as *pius, Pos. magis pius, Comp. maxime pius, Superlative.*

\* Some *Adverbs* and *Prepositions* are also compared.

These are thus compared.

P.	C.	S.	P.	C.	S.
<i>Bonus,</i>	<i>Melior,</i>	<i>Optimus;</i>	<i>Good,</i>	<i>Better,</i>	<i>Best.</i>
<i>Malus,</i>	<i>Pejor,</i>	<i>Pessimus;</i>	<i>Bad,</i>	<i>Worse,</i>	<i>Worst.</i>
<i>Magnus,</i>	<i>Major,</i>	<i>Maximus;</i>	<i>Great,</i>	<i>Greater,</i>	<i>Greatest.</i>
<i>Parvus,</i>	<i>Minor,</i>	<i>Minimus;</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Less,</i>	<i>Least.</i>
<i>Multus,</i>	<i>Plus, N.</i>	<i>Plurimus;</i>	<i>Much,</i>	<i>More,</i>	<i>Most.</i>

To the last may be added these following:

P.	C.	S.	P.	C.	S.
<i>Dives,</i>	<i>Ditior,</i>	<i>Ditissimus;</i>	<i>Rich,</i>	<i>Richer,</i>	<i>Richest.</i>
<i>Vetus,</i>	<i>Veterior,</i>	<i>Veterrimus;</i>	<i>Old,</i>	<i>Older,</i>	<i>Oldest.</i>
<i>Superus,</i>	<i>Superior,</i>	<i>Supremus or</i> [ <i>Summus;</i> ]	<i>High,</i>	<i>Higher,</i>	<i>Highest or</i> [ <i>at the top.</i> ]
<i>Inferus,</i>	<i>Inferior,</i>	<i>Infinitus or I-</i> [ <i>mus;</i> ]	<i>Low,</i>	<i>Lower,</i>	<i>Lowest or at</i> [ <i>the bottom.</i> ]
<i>Posterus,</i>	<i>Posterior,</i>	<i>Postremus;</i>	<i>Next,</i>	<i>Latter,</i>	<i>Last.</i>
<i>Nequam,</i>	<i>Nequior,</i>	<i>Nequissimus;</i>	<i>Naught,</i>	<i>Worse,</i>	<i>Most wicked.</i>
<i>Exterus,</i>	<i>Exterior,</i>	<i>Extremus; or</i> [ <i>Extimus;</i> ]	<i>Outward,</i>	<i>More outward,</i>	<i>Uttermost.</i>
<i>Citra,</i>	<i>Cterior,</i>	<i>Citimus;</i>	<i>On this side,</i>	<i>Nigher,</i>	<i>Nearest.</i>
<i>Intra,</i>	<i>Interior,</i>	<i>Intimus;</i>	<i>Within,</i>	<i>More inward,</i>	<i>Innermost.</i>
<i>Ultra,</i>	<i>Ulterior,</i>	<i>Ultimus;</i>	<i>Beyond,</i>	<i>Farther,</i>	<i>Utmost.</i>
<i>Prope,</i>	<i>Propior,</i>	<i>Proximus;</i>	<i>Near,</i>	<i>Nearer,</i>	<i>Nearest.</i>
<i>Diu,</i>	<i>Diutior,</i>	<i>Diutissimus;</i>	<i>a long while,</i>	<i>Longer,</i>	<i>Longest.</i>

Some of these last are *Adverbs* and *Prepositions*.

Adjectives whose Sense doth not increase or diminish, cannot have a Comparative, or Superlative; as, *omnis*, all: [ for *aller* or *more all*; *allest*, or *most all* is Nonsense].

These following mostly want the Comparative and Superlative.

1. Those compounded with *Nouns*, *Verbs*, and *Particles*.

2. *Participles* in *dus* and *rus*.

3. Adjectives ending in *bilis*, *bun-dus*, *icus*, *imus*, *inus*, *ivus*, *orus*, *plex*, and *ster*: but some of these are to be found compar'd in good Authors, tho' rarely.

4. *Diminutives*, *Gentiles*, *Interro-*

*gatives*, *Materials*, *Numerals*, *Partitives*, *Possessives*, *Redditives*, *Relatives*, *Temporals*, and Words composed of *Fero* and *Gero*, with some other particular Words.

Some seem to want the Positive; as, *Ocyor*, *occyssimus*, &c.

Some want the Comparative; as, *Incytus*, *inchiessimus*, &c.

Some want the Superlative; as *Adolescens*, *adolescentior*, &c.

A very few are Comparatives only; as, *Licentior*, &c.

Such as these, *Affiduior*, *strenuor*, *egregiissimus*, *piissimus*, *ipissimus*, sometimes, tho' but very rarely, occur in Authors.

## OF A PRONOUN.

**A** PRONOUN is a Word used \* instead of a Noun; and is also declined with Number, Case and Gender.

The Primitive Pronouns are these ten; † *Ego, tu, sui, hic, is, qui, quis, ille, iste, ipse.*

The Derivative Pronouns are these nine; *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, cuius, nostras, vestras, cujas*: for they are formed of the Genitive Cases of their Primitives, *mei, tui, &c,*

These three; *Ego, Tu, Sui*, are Substantives, and of the same Gender with the Noun for which they are used; and all the other are Adjectives: yet the rest of the Primitives are often put Substantively; so is *quis* always in the Neuter Gender.

## PRONOUNS declin'd.

Singular	N. Ego.	Tu.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
	G. Mei.	Tui.	—	Hic,	haec, hoc.	Is,	ea,	id.	Qui,	quae, quod.	
	Ac. Me.	Te.	Sui.	hujus,		ejus.			cujus,		
	D. Mihi.	Tibi.	Sibi.	hunc,	hanc, hoc.	eum,	eam,	id.	quem,	quam, quod.	
	Ab. Me.	Te.	Se.	huius.		ei.			cui.	[qui]	
Plural	N. Nos.	Vos.	—	hoc,	hac, hoc.	eo,	ea,	eo.	quo,	qua,	quo or
	G. { Nostri	Vestrī.	Sui.	Hi,	hae, haec	li,	eae,	ea.	Qui,	quae,	quae.
	Nostri	Vestrī.	Sui.	ho-	ha-	ho-	eo-	ea-	quo-	qua-	quo-
	rum	rum	rum	rum,	rum,	rum,	rum,	rum,	rum,	rum,	rum.
	Ac. Nos.	Vos.	Se.	hos,	has,	haec.	eos,	eas,	quos,	quas,	quac.
	D. Nobis	Vobis	Sibi	his.			iis,	or eis.	quibus,	or queis.	
	Ab. Nobis.	Vobis.	Se.	his			iis,	or eis.	quibus,	or queis.	

Nom. *quis, quae, quid.* Acc. *quem, quam, quid*; in all other Cases like *qui*: But it's Compounds *aliquis, nunquis, siquis, nequis*, in the Fem. Sing. and Neuter Plural, for *quaes*, make *qua*; and *ecquis* makes both.

*Ille, illa, illud; iste, ista, istud; ipse, ipsa, ipsum*, are declined like *Durus*, only their Gen. Sing. ends in *ius*, and their Dat. in *i*, in each Gender.

*Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester*, are declin'd like *Durus*; only *meus* in the Voc. Sing. makes *mi, mea, meum. Cui-us-a-um.*

*Nostr-as, Vestr-as, and Cui-as-atis* are declin'd like *Felix.*

\* As *I* is used by me instead of my Name, *Thou* instead of thy Name, and instead of saying *James*, or some

other Person's or Thing's Name, we say *He, She, It, That.*

All the Pronouns are said to want the Voc. Case: except *Tu*, *Meus*, *Noster*, and *Nostras*.

† The Pronouns are thus englished, *Ego*, *I*; *Tu*, *Thou*; *Sui*, of himself, herself, or themselves; *hic*, he, or this; *is*, he or that; *qui*, who, which, he that; *quis*, who, some one; *ille*, he, or that; *iste*, he or that; *ipse*, he, or one's Self; *meus*, mine; *tuus*, thine; *suis*, his own, her own, or their own; *noster*, ours; *vester*, yours; *cujus*, whose; *nostras*, of or belonging to our Country, Tribe, Sect, Faction, Party, &c. *vestras*, of your Country, &c. *cujas*, of whose Country, &c.

PRONOUNS are farther divided into *Demonstratives*, *Relatives*, *Possessives*, *Gentiles*, *Interrogatives*, and *Indefinites*.

1. *Demonstratives shew*, or point out a Person or Thing present or remarkable, not spoken of before; as, *Ego*, *tu*, *hic*, *is*, *ille*, *iste*, *ipse*, *idem*.

2. *Relatives have a relation* to a foregoing Noun Substantive, or supply it's place; as, *qui*, *sui*: Also *hic*, *is*, *ille*, *iste*, *ipse*, and *idem*, being alone in a Sentence, are *Relatives* to some Noun foregoing.

The *Antecedent Substantive* may be again repeated with *Qui*; as, *The City which [City] Romulus built, was called Rome*.

3. *Possessives denote what belongs* to any one, and are the same with the *Derivatives*; as, *meus*, mine, i. e. what belongs to me.

4. *Gentiles express what Country*, *Party*, *Religion*, &c. a Person is of: *Cujas* asks the Question; *nostras* or *vestras* answers it. N. B. *Noster* is sometimes put for *nostras*.

5. *Interrogatives ask a Question*; as, *Quis*, who? *Cuj-us,-a,-um*, whose? &c.

6. *Indefinites denote some particular Person or Thing*; speaking of it in general, without limitation; as, *Aliquis*, Some body; *Quis*, any one, &c.

N. B. The same Pronoun has sometimes different Significations, and therefore is of different Species; as, *Qui*, in good Authors, is a *Relative*, *Interrogative*, and *Indefinite*.

There are four Pronouns, signifying *He*; but with some Difference in the Application when used together: *Hic*, is the nearest to the Speaker; *Iste*, the next after; *Ille*, the farthest off; but within View: these answer to the *English Demonstratives*, *This*, *That*, and *The other*: But *Is* denotes a Person absent.

Also *Hic*, and *Ille* used in *Comparisons*, are so applied, that *Hic*, in the *Sequel* of the Discourse, relates to a Person or Thing last mentioned, and *Ille*, to the first: *Tho'*, when Ambiguity may be otherwise avoided, as by Difference of Gender or Number, this Criticism is not always observed.

There is also another Difference between *Ille* and *Iste*: *Ille* is used as a *Demonstrative of Respect*, and *Honour*; but *Iste* of *Scorn* and *Contempt*; as, *Alexander ille magnus*, Alexander the Great; *Tarquinius iste Superbus*, Tarquin the Proud.

*Sui* and *Suis* have a different use from *Ille*, when relatively applied: For *Sui*, and *Suis* relate to the *Nominative* of the Sentence; but *ille* to some other Person or Thing; as, *Caesar Ariovistio dixit, non se se Gallis, sed Gallos sibi Bellum intulisse*, Cesar told Ariovistus that the *Gauls* made War upon himself, [Cesar] not he upon the *Gauls*. Here *illum* and *illi* [for *se se fibi*] had either referr'd to *Ariovistus*, or left it uncertain who had been meant.

This precise Relation of *Sui* and *Suis* to the *Nominant*, has given them the Name of *Reciprocal Pronoun*: *Tho'* here also when no Ambiguity may ensue, any other *Relative* may be used for the *reciprocal*; as, *Omnes boni quantum in ipsis [for se] sicut, Caesarem interfecerunt*.

See in the Appendix a compleat List of Compound Pronouns.

**A** <sup>a</sup>VERB is a word expressing the *Doing*, *Suffering* or *Being* of a Thing: Therefore,

There are three Kinds of Verbs; *Active*, *Passive* and *Neuter*.

1. A Verb *Active* ends in <sup>b</sup> *o*, and signifies to <sup>c</sup>*act* or *do*; as, *Amo* I love; and by putting *r* to it, it may be made a *Passive*; as, *Amor*, I am loved.

2. A Verb <sup>d</sup>*Passive* ends in <sup>e</sup> *or*, and signifies to *suffer*; <sup>f</sup> as, *Amor*, I am loved; and by putting away *r*, it may be made an *Active*; as, *Amo* I love.

3. A Verb <sup>g</sup>*Neuter* signifies *Being*; or the *State*, *Condition* or *Circumstance* a thing is in; as, *Sum*, *Existo*, I am; *Palleo*, I am pale; *Egeo*, I am in want; *Valeo*, I am well.

Verbs are declined with *Mood*, *Tense*, *Number* and *Person*.

(a) **A** Verb may be known by making sense, if *I* or *It* be put before it; as, *teach*, *rain*; *I teach*, *it rains*.

(b) There are many *Actives* that end in *or*, and are therefore called *Active Deponents*; as, *Loquor*, I speak.

(c) This Action *passes* from the *Subject* or *Nominative Case* of the Verb, to the *Object* or *Case* that follows the Verb; which is commonly the *Accusative*; as, *Preceptor docet Puerum*, the Master teaches the Boy.

These are called *Verbs Transitive*. But there are several Verbs in *o*, and a few in *or* of an *Active* Signification, whose Action doth not pass upon the following *Noun* or *Pronoun*; except it be a *Noun* of a *near Signification*; as, *vivo vitam*, I live a life; *curro cursum*, I run a race: These are by many called *neuters*; and by others more properly *Actives Intransitive*, and cannot be made *passives* by adding *r*; for *vivor*, I am lived, is not sense.

A *Transitive* with the word *it* after it, makes good sense; but an *Intransitive* cannot; as, *I read it*, is sense; but *I run it*, is Nonsense; except it signifies something of a *near signification*; as, *a Race*.

(d) A Verb *Passive* hath always

one of these *Signs* before it's English which ends in *d*, *ed*, *n*, or *t*, viz. *am*, *art*, *is*, *are*, *was*, *wast*, *were*, *been*, *be*; and sometimes the old words *wert*, *beest*: Most *Neuters* have or may have the same *Signs*; so may *Actives* also in any *Mood* or *Tense* when they change their ending into *ing*; as, *lego* I read or *am reading*.

(e) These following end in *o*; *vapulo*, I am beaten; *venco*, I am sold; *exulo*, I am banished; *liceo*, I am prized; *fio*, I am made or become; and are by some called *Neuters Passive*; by others more properly *Passive Deponents*.

(f) Or that something is *applied* or *done* to the *Nominative* or *Subject* of *Discourse*; as, *Puer corrigitur*, the Boy is corrected.

There are a few Verbs in *or*, generally signifying *actively*; but sometimes they are found to signify *passively*, and are therefore called *verbs Common*; as, *Sector te*, I follow thee; *Sector à te*, I am followed by thee.

(g) *Sum* with its *Compounds*, and two or three *Descriptive Verbs* end in *m*; but other Verbs *reuter* chiefly end in *o*; yet most of them have a *passive Signification*.

**A** Mood is the manner or way that a Verb expresses. There are four <sup>a</sup>Moods; the *Indicative*, the *Subjunctive*, the *Imperative* and the *Infinitive*.

1. The **INDICATIVE** Mood declares a Thing plainly; as, *Amo*, I love: or else asketh a question: as, *amas tu?* dost thou love?

2. The **SUBJUNCTIVE** hath commonly the same Signification with the *Indicative*; but has some <sup>b</sup>*Conjunction*, *Relative* or *Indefinite* before it; and by Reason of it's Dependence on what comes before, or follows after, is called *Subjunctive*; as, *eram miser cum amarem*, I was miserable when I was in Love.

3. The **IMPERATIVE** Mood <sup>c</sup>*bids*, or *exhorts*; as, *Ama*, love thou.

4. The **INFINITIVE** Mood expresses the Signification of the Verb in General; having no *Distinction* of Number or Person: and hath commonly the Sign <sup>d</sup>*to* before it in English; as, *Amare*, to love; or an *Accusative* in Latin; as, *Scis me amare*, thou knowest that I love.

(a) The first three *Moods* are call'd *Finite*; because they have certain fixt Terminations, answering to certain Persons both Singular and Plural: The last is called *Infinite*, or *Infinitive*; because it is not confined to one Number or Person, more than another.

(b) The *Subjunctive* is sometimes used after an *Adverb* of *Wishing*; then it is called *Optative*. It is called *Potential*, when with the simple *Affirmation* of the Verb, is also signified some *Modification*, or *Affection* of it; such as *Power*, *Possibility*, *Liberty*, *Duty*, *Will*, &c. The Signs of which in English are, *may*, *can*, *might*, *could*, *would*, *should*, and *had*, (for *would have*, *should have*) as, *They had repented*, for *would have repented*. But these Signs, unless after *Conjunctions*, are generally better ren-

dred by *Possum*, *Licet*, *Volo*, *Debo*, or the like, with the *Infinitive* of the Verb that these Signs come before; as, *Possum legere*, I can read; *Licet bat audivisse*, one might have heard.

(c) The *Imperative* not only *commands*, and *exhorts*, but also sometimes *advises*, *intreats*, or *prays*, *permits*, and *promises*; and may often be varied by the *Indicative Future*, and the *Subjunctive Present* or *Future*; as, *ama*, *amabis*, *ames*, *amaveris*. This Mood has no *first Person*; but is frequently supplied by the *Subjunctive Present*; as, *amem*, let me love; *amemus*, let us love.

(d) The *Infinitive* has not the Sign *To*, when the English of the former Verb is, *may*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *could*, *should*, *will*, *will not*, *had rather*.

**TENSE** is the *Time* of the Action or Passion, &c. that is signified by the Verb.

There are three Tenses; the *Present*, *Preter*, and the *Future*.

1. The *Present* Tense signifies the Time that *now is*; as, *amo*, I love, or am now loving.

2. The *Preter*

is divided into *three*, and being

1. <i>Imperfect</i>	denotes a limited time past; and hath or may have commonly the signs <i>did</i> or <i>did'ft</i> ; as, <i>Amabam</i> , I loved or did love, (viz. then.)
2. <i>Perfect</i>	Denotes an unlimited time past; often with the sign <i>have</i> ; as, <i>Amavi</i> , I loved, or have loved.
3. <i>Pluperfect</i>	Refers to some <i>past time</i> , and denotes that the thing was past at, or before that time: It hath commonly the sign <i>had</i> ; as, <i>amaveram</i> , I had loved.

3. The *Future* speaks of the *Time to come*, with the Signs *shall* or *will*; as, *amabo*, I shall or will love.

*Note*, These *Definitions* are more properly adapted to the Tenses of the *Indicative Mood*, for most of those of the *Subjunctive* differ from these of the *Ind.* in some Respects; and the Signs here mentioned are only *Active*.

### Of Numbers and Persons of VERBS.

VERBS have *two Numbers*, as Nouns have; and *three Persons* in each Number.

Persons of Verbs are in *English*:

1. *I*, 2. *Thou*,<sup>†</sup> 3. *He*, *She*, *It*, *That*, — Singular.
1. *We*, 2. *Ye*, 3. *They*, — — — Plural.

In *Latin* the Pronouns,

1. *Ego*, 2. *Tu*, 3. *Ille*, which are seldom expressed before the Verb; unless some *Emphasis* require it; as, Sing. *Ego amo*, I love; *Tu amas*, Thou lovest; *Ille amat*, He loveth: Plur. *Nos amamus*, We love; *Vos amatis*, Ye love; *Illi amant*, They love.

\* The first Person speaks of *itself* (as above, *I, We*) The second is *spoken to*; as, *Thou, Ye*; and the third is *spoken of*; as, *He, They*; and therefore every *Noun* and *Pronoun* is of

the *third Person*; except *Ego, Nos, Tu* and *Vos*: But if a *Substantive* be join'd with *Ego*, it becomes the *first Person*; as *Ego Vir laboro*, I being a *Man* do labour; if join'd with *Tu*, the

the second; as, *Tu Puer ludis*, Thou being a Boy doſt play.

In the Continuation of a Discourse, the third Person is frequently understood; because easily known by what went before; and these Pronouns,

*hic, is, qui, quis, ille, iste, ipſe* and *idem*, do often supply the Place of it.

+ *You*, is by moſt People commonly used for *Thou*; it is alſo oftentimes used in the Plural for *Ye*.

### The Declining of VERBS.

THE Conjugations or Ways of varying Verbs through the Moods, Tenses, Numbers and Persons are four.

And are known thus,

The	First	hath	*ā long	before <i>re</i> in the In-	Amāre.
	Second		ē long		Monāre.
	Third		ē short		Legre.
	Fourth		ī long		Audire.

Verbs have three Roots, or *principal Endings*, from which all the rest are formed: Which are,

1. The first Person Sing. of the Present Tense.
2. Indicative Preterperfect Tense.
3. The first Supine, forming the Participle of the Preter Tenses passive, by changing *um* into *us*; as here follow.

Pres.	Pr. per.	Supine.
1. <i>Amo,</i>	<i>Amavi,</i>	<i>Amatum.</i>
2. <i>Monet,</i>	<i>Monui,</i>	<i>Monitum.</i>
3. <i>Lego,</i>	<i>Legi,</i>	<i>Lectum.</i>
4. <i>Audio,</i>	<i>Audivi,</i>	<i>Auditum.</i>

N. B. This Preterperfect Tense and Supine may be learnt by *Dyche's Vocabulary*, &c.

\* Do to give, with its Compounds, have a short before *re*; as, *circundare*.

+ All Verbs of the second Conjugation end in *eo*; and none perhaps of any other Conjug. except, *beo*, *calceo*, *creo*, *cuneo*, *enucleo*, *galeo*, *laqueo*, *lineo*, *meo*, *naueo*, *screo*, with their Compounds, of the first; and *eo* and *queo*, of the fourth: All others of the fourth Conjugation end in *io*.

It is thought that no Verb of the three first Conjugations ends in *io*; except those mentioned at the bottom of Page 24; all of the third Conjugation; and the following of

the first Conjugation; some of which are Deponents in *ior*, viz. *Allevio*, *amplio*, *angario*, *ascio*, *auxilior*, *Basio*, *brevio*, *Calumnior*, *catomidior*, *centurio*, *concilio*, *crucio*, *Decurio*, *digladio*, *Effigio*, *emacio*, *exsanio*, *Fascio*, *fasiigio*, *ferior*, *frio*, *furio*, *Glacio*, *glorior*, *Hio*, *Inebrio*, *inficior*, *initior*, *injurior*, *infidior*, *intalio*, *Lanio*, *luxurio*, *Meridior*, *minto*, *Negotior*, *nuncio*, *Pio*, *praelior*, *praemior*, *propitio*, *Radio*, *repudio*, *retalio*, *Satio*, *saucio*, *socio*, *sonnio*, *spatior*, *spolio*, *strio*, *suavio*, *succenturio*, *Tripudio*, *Vario*, *vindevio*, *vitio*, with a few more which are uncommon.

Forasmuch

Forasmuch as the Verb **SUM**, hath, at least in the **past Form**, the very same endings with Verbs **Active**; and Verbs **Passive** borrow their *Signs* from it; and supply their *defective Tenses* by it and a Participle; it will be convenient, in the first place, to give the *Paradigm* of this auxiliary *Verb*.

SUM, PRESENT, FUTURE,  
PRESENT, FORM.

Moods.	INDICATIVE.			SUBJUNCTIVE.			IMPERATIVE.		
Tenses.	Present.	Imperfect.	Future.	Present.	Imperfect.	Future.	Present.	Future.	
Sing.	Sum, <i>I</i> am. Es, <i>Thou art.</i> Est, <i>He is.</i>	Eram, <i>I</i> was. Eras, <i>Thou art.</i> Erat, <i>He was.</i>	Ero, <i>I</i> will be. Eris, <i>Thou art.</i> Erit, <i>He will be.</i>	Sim, <i>I</i> am. Sis, <i>art.</i> Sist, <i>is.</i>	Essim, <i>I</i> was. Estis, <i>art.</i> Estet, <i>is.</i>	Es, <i>I</i> will be. Esto, <i>art.</i> Estet, <i>is.</i>	Esse, <i>to be.</i>	Esse, <i>to be.</i>	
Plur.	Sunt, <i>we</i> are. Estis, <i>ye</i> are. Sunt, <i>They are.</i>	Serimus, <i>we</i> were. Seratis, <i>ye</i> were. Serant, <i>They were.</i>	Serimus, <i>we</i> will be. Seratis, <i>ye</i> will be. Serunt, <i>They will be.</i>	Simus, <i>we</i> are. Sitis, <i>ye</i> are. Sint, <i>They are.</i>	Serimus, <i>we</i> were. Seritis, <i>ye</i> were. Sint, <i>They were.</i>	Serimus, <i>we</i> will be. Seritis, <i>ye</i> will be. Sint, <i>They will be.</i>	Serere, <i>to be.</i>	Serere, <i>to be.</i>	

PAST FORM.

Moods.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INFINITIVE.	
Tenses.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.	Perfect.	
Sing.	-I, -isti, -it,	have been. <i>¶</i> <b>¶</b> <i>You h<sup>ave</sup> been</i> , <i>bad<sup>n</sup> been</i> . <i>¶</i> <b>¶</b> <i>We h<sup>ave</sup> been</i> , <i>bad<sup>n</sup> been</i> .	-eram, -eras, -erat,	-ero, -eris, -erit,
Fu.	-imus, -itis.	have been. <i>¶</i> <b>¶</b> <i>We h<sup>ave</sup> been</i> , <i>bad<sup>n</sup> been</i> .	eramus, eratis,	-erimus, -eritis,
Plur.	-erunt, <i>or</i> -ere.	have been. <i>¶</i> <b>¶</b> <i>The<sup>re</sup> have been</i> .	erant, <i>or</i> -erint,	-erint,

**P**oſſum and Proſum, the Compounds of Sum, are declined in like Manner; only Pos, before any Person of Sum beginning with *e*, or *f*, is changed into *Pot*; and the *f* is lost: But instead of *Poteffe*, and *Poteff-em,-es*, &c. we use *Poffe*, and *Poff-em,-es*, &c.

*Poſſum* wants the Imperative Mood, the Future Tense of the Infinitive, and the Participles.

And *Pro*, in *Proſum*, takes always *d* before the Vowel *e*, to make the Sound more grateful; as, *Proſum, prodes, prodest, proſumus*, &c.

The other Compounds are declined like *Sum*.

---

\* Eris, thou *ſhalt* or *wilt* be.

† For the Subjunctive Signs, see Page 22.

|| The Imperative Mood wants the *first Person*, both in *this* and in *all other Verbs*; but is supplied by the *Subjunctive Present*; as, *Doceam, let me teach; doceamus, let us teach.*

The Subjunctive Present is also used sometimes for the *other Persons* of the Imperative, both Singular and Plural; as, *Sis, be thou; Amet, let him love; Ametis, love ye.*

‡ We frequently say he *has*, for he *hath*.

---

# PRESENT

## INDICATIVE.

Moods.

Tenses.	Present		Pr. Imperf.	Future.
	O, I	* love.	A'BAM, † loved.	A'BO, shall or will
AM-	AS, Thou	loveſt.	ábas, lovedſt	ábis, ſhalt or wilt
	at, He	loveth.	ábat, loved.	ábit, ſhall or will
	ámus, We	love.	abámus, loved.	abimus, ſhall or will
	átis, Ye	love.	abátis, loved.	abitis, ſhall or will
	ant, They	love.	ábant, loved.	ábunt, ſhall or will
	EO, I	advise.	E'BAM, advised.	E'BO, ſhall or will
ON-	ES, Thou	advifeſt.	ébas, advisedſt.	ébis, ſhalt or wilt
	et, He	advifeſt.	ébat, advised.	ébit, ſhall or will
	émus, We	advife.	ebámus, advised.	ebimus, ſhall or will
	étis, Ye	advife.	ebátis, advised.	ebitis, ſhall or will
	ent, They	advife.	ébant, advised.	ébunt, ſhall or will
	O, I	read.	E'BAM, read.	AM, ſhall or will
LEG-	IS, Thou	readeſt.	ébas, readſt.	es, ſhalt or wilt
	it, He	readeth.	ébat, read.	et, ſhall or will
	imus, We	read.	ebámus, read.	émus, ſhall or will
	ítis, Ye	read.	ebátis, read.	étis, ſhall or will
	unt, They	read.	ébant, read.	ent, ſhall or will
	IO, I	bear.	IE'BAM, beard.	IAM, ſhall or will
AUD-	IS, Thou	beareſt.	iébas, beardſt.	ies, ſhalt or wilt
	it, He	beareth.	iébat, beard.	iet, ſhall or will
	imus, We	bear.	iebámus, beard.	íemus, ſhall or will
	ítis, Ye	bear.	iebátis, beard.	ítis, ſhall or will
	unt, They	bear.	iébant, beard.	ient, ſhall or will
	IO, I	bear.	IE'BAM, beard.	IAM, ſhall or will
AUD-	IS, Thou	beareſt.	iébas, beardſt.	ies, ſhalt or wilt
	it, He	beareth.	iébat, beard.	iet, ſhall or will
	imus, We	bear.	iebámus, beard.	íemus, ſhall or will
	ítis, Ye	bear.	iebátis, beard.	ítis, ſhall or will
	unt, They	bear.	iébant, beard.	ient, ſhall or will
	IO, I	bear.	IE'BAM, beard.	IAM, ſhall or will

# PERFECT

Moods.

## INDICATIVE.

S U B

J U

Tenses.	Pr. Perfect.		Pr. Pluperf.	Pr. Perfect.
	I, illi,	I have	ERAM, had	ERIM, have
MAV-	Thou hast	eras, hadſt	eras, hadſt	eris, hast
	it, He bath	erat, had	erat, had	erit, bath
	imus, We have	erámus, had	erámus, had	erimus, have
	ítis, Ye have	erátis, had	erátis, had	eritis, have
	erunt, ére. They have	erant, had	erant, had	erint, have
	I, illi,	I have	ERAM, had	ERIM, have
MONU-	Thou hast	eras, hadſt	eras, hadſt	eris, hast
	it, He bath	erat, had	erat, had	erit, bath
	imus, We have	erámus, had	erámus, had	erimus, have
	ítis, Ye have	erátis, had	erátis, had	eritis, have
	erunt, ére. They have	erant, had	erant, had	erint, have
	I, illi,	I have	ERAM, had	ERIM, have
LEG-	Thou hast	eras, hadſt	eras, hadſt	eris, hast
	it, He bath	erat, had	erat, had	erit, bath
	imus, We have	erámus, had	erámus, had	erimus, have
	ítis, Ye have	erátis, had	erátis, had	eritis, have
	erunt, ére. They have	erant, had	erant, had	erint, have
	I, illi,	I have	ERAM, had	ERIM, have
AUDIV-	Thou hast	eras, hadſt	eras, hadſt	eris, hast
	it, He bath	erat, had	erat, had	erit, bath
	imus, We have	erámus, had	erámus, had	erimus, have
	ítis, Ye have	erátis, had	erátis, had	eritis, have
	erunt, ére. They have	erant, had	erant, had	erint, have
	I, illi,	I have	ERAM, had	ERIM, have

Where the Accent is over any Penultima, the Voice must rest somewhat, pronounce it short.

\* For all the References, see Page 22.

according to their respective Conjugations, from their Roots.

## ROOT.

### S U B J U N C T I V E

Present.	Pr. Imperfect.
EM, <i>love.</i>	A'REM, <i>loved.</i>
es, <i>lovest.</i>	áres, <i>loved'st.</i>
et, <i>loveth.</i>	áret, <i>loved.</i>
émus, <i>love.</i>	arémus, <i>loved.</i>
étis, <i>love.</i>	arétis, <i>loved.</i>
ént, <i>love.</i>	árent, <i>loved.</i>

EAM, <i>advise.</i>	E'REM, <i>advised.</i>
eas, <i>advise'st.</i>	éres, <i>advised'st.</i>
eat, <i>advise'th.</i>	éret, <i>advised.</i>
eámus, <i>advise.</i>	erémus, <i>advised.</i>
éatis, <i>advise.</i>	erétis, <i>advised.</i>
eant, <i>advise.</i>	érent, <i>advised.</i>

AM, <i>read.</i>	EREM, <i>read</i>
as, <i>reade'st.</i>	eres, <i>read'st.</i>
at, <i>reade'th.</i>	eret, <i>read.</i>
ámus, <i>read.</i>	erémus, <i>read.</i>
áatis, <i>read.</i>	erétis, <i>read.</i>
ánt, <i>read.</i>	erent, <i>read.</i>

IAM, <i>bear.</i>	I'REM, <i>beard.</i>
ias, <i>beare'st.</i>	ires, <i>beard'st.</i>
iat, <i>beare'th.</i>	íret, <i>beard.</i>
íamus, <i>bear.</i>	íremus, <i>beard.</i>
íatis, <i>bear.</i>	íretis, <i>beard.</i>
íant, <i>bear.</i>	írent, <i>beard.</i>

## ROOT.

### J U N C T I V E

Future.	Pr. Pluperfect.
ERO.	I'SSEM, <i>bad</i>
eris, <span style="float: right;">will love.</span>	ísses, <i>had'st</i>
erit, <span style="float: right;">will love.</span>	íset, <i>had</i>
érimus, <span style="float: right;">will love.</span>	íssémus, <i>had</i>
éritis, <span style="float: right;">will love.</span>	íssétis, <i>had</i>
erint, <span style="float: right;">will love.</span>	íssent, <i>had</i>

upon that Syllable, otherwise pro-

• •

### I M P E R A T I V E.

no first Person.

Future.

A, áto,	<i>love thou.</i>
áto,	<i>let him love.</i>
áte, atóte,	<i>love ye.</i>
ánto,	<i>let them love.</i>

S.

I. Con-

P.

E, éto,	<i>advise thou.</i>
éto,	<i>let him advise.</i>
éte, etóte,	<i>advise ye.</i>
énto,	<i>let them advise.</i>

S.

II. Con-

P.

E, ito,	<i>read thou.</i>
ito,	<i>let him read.</i>
íte, itóte,	<i>read ye.</i>
ínto,	<i>let them read.</i>

S.

III. Con-

P.

I, íto,	<i>hear thou.</i>
íto,	<i>let him hear.</i>
íte, itóte,	<i>hear ye.</i>
ínto,	<i>let them hear.</i>

S.

IV. Con-

P.

### N. B. I N F I N I T I V E.

Present, Imp.

Amáre, *to love.*

Monére, *to advise.*

Legere, *to read.*

Audire, *to hear.*

Perfect and Pluperfect.

Amavisse, *to have or had loved.*

Monuisse, *to have or had advised.*

Legisse, *to have or had read.*

Audivisse, *to have or had heard.*

Future.

Ama- *Iturum esse, or fore, to be about*

Moni- *to love, &c.*

Lec- *fuisse, would, should have*

Audi- *loved, &c.*

# PRESENT

## INDICATIVE.

ods.

ses.

Present.

Pr. Imperfect.

Future.

OR, I am áris, *Thou art atur, He is ámur, We are amini, Ye are ántur, They are	A'BAR, was abáris, wast ibátur, was ibámur, were ibamini, were ibántur, were	A'BOR, shall or will áberis, shalt or wilt ábitur, shall or will ábimur, shall or will ábimini, shall or will abúntur, shall or will
--	---	---

AM.

PN.

EG.

JD.

EOR, I am éris, Thou art étur, He is émur, We are emini, Ye are éntur, They are	E'BAR, was ebáris, wast ebátur, was ebámur, were ebamini, were ebántur, were	E'BOR, shall or will eberis, shalt or wilt ebitur, shall or will ebimur, shall or will ebimini, shall or will ebúntur, shall or will
--	---	---

OR, I am eris, Thou art itur, He is ímur, We are imini, Ye are úntur, They are	E'BAR, was ebaris, wast ebátur, was ebámur, were ebamini, were ebántur, were	AR, shall or will éris, shalt or wilt étur, shall or will émur, shall or will emini, shall or will éntur, shall or will
---	---	--

IOR, I am íris, Thou art ítur, He is ímur, We are ímini, Ye are íántur, They are	IE'BAR, was iebaris, wast iebátur, was iebámur, were iebamini, were iebántur, were	IAR, shall or will íeris, shalt or wilt íetur, shall or will íémur, shall or will íemini, shall or will íéntur, shall or will
---	---	--

ods.	I N D I C A T I V E.	S U B J
------	----------------------	---------

ses.	Pr. Perfect.	Pr. Pluperfect.
------	--------------	-----------------

ut.	fui, I have fuiti, Thou hast fuit, He hath fumus, We have fuitis, Ye have fuerunt, They have or, ére,	fueram, had fueras, had fuerat, had fueramus, had fueratis, had fuerant, had	fuerim, have fueris, hast fuerit, has fuerimus, have fueritis, have fuerint, have been loved, &c.
-----	---	---	---

Some Grammarians supply these Tenses of the active Deponent from the Present Root, *ut*, *i*, *sum*, &c. *eram*, &c. *erim*, &c.  
The second Person singular in all Tenses from the Present Root may have

all other Regular Verbs in *or* are varied, &c.

## ROOT.

### S U B J U N C T I V E.

Present.	Pr. Imperf.
ER, am érис, art éтур, is émur, are emini, are éntur, are	A'RER, was arérис, wast aréтур, was arémur, were aremini, were aréntur, were
	<i>loved.</i>

EAR, am éaris, art éatur, is cámur, are caminis, are cántur, are	E'RER, was erérис, wast eréтур, was erémur, were eremini, were eréntur, were
	<i>advised.</i>

AR, am áris, art áтур, is ámur, are amini, are ántur, are	ERER, was erérис, wast eréтур, was erémur, were eremini, were eréntur, were
	<i>read.</i>

IAR, am íaris, art íatur, is íámur, are íamini, are íántur, are	I'RER, was irérис, wast iréтур, was irémur, were iremini, were iréntur, were
	<i>bearded.</i>

ever the other are supplied from the Verb join'd together; thus,

### U N C T I V E.

Future.	Pr. Pluperfect.
fuero, fueris, fuerit, fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint,	fuísssem, bad fuíssses, badst fuíssset, bad fuíssémus, bad fuíssétis, bad fuísssent, bad
	<i>been loved, &amp;c.</i>

Root of SUM: thus,  
ero, &c. essem, &c.  
re for ris; as, amáris or amáre.

### I M P E R A T I V E.

no first Person.

#### Future.

A'RE. átor, be thou átor, let him be	<i>loved.</i>	S.
amini, be ye ántor, let them be		P.

E'RE, étor, be thou étor, let him be	<i>advised.</i>	S.
emini, be ye éntor, let them be		P.

ERE, itor, be thou itor, let him be	<i>read.</i>	S.
imini, be ye úntor, let them be		P.

I'RE, ítor, be thou ítor, let him be	<i>beard.</i>	S.
imini, be ye íúntor, let them be		P.

### A. E. I N F I N I T I V E.

Present, Imp.

Amári, to be loved.
Monéri, to be advised.
Legi, to be read.
Audiri, to be heard.

Perfect and Pluperfect.

Amátum, loved.
Monitum, advised.
Lectum, read.
Auditum, heard.

Future.

Amátum, loved.
Monitum, advised.
Lectum, read.
Auditum, heard.

## 22 Notes on the ACTIVE and PASSIVE FORMS.

\* For, *I love, thou lovest, he loveth, &c.* we sometimes say, *I do love, Thou dost love, He doth love, We do love, Ye do love, They do love;* and so likewise in the other three Conjugations.

† Instead of *He loveth, He adviseth, He readeth, He heareth;* we frequently say, *He loves, He advises, He reads, He hears:* The same in other Verbs.

‡ For, *I loved, Thou loved'st, &c.* we sometimes say, *I did love, Thou didst love, He did love, We did love, Ye did love, They did love:* Observe the same in other Verbs of any Conjugation.

N. B. The Signs *do* and *did*, are not so commonly used in *Affirmative*, as in *Interrogative* Sentences.

|| As the Subjunctive Mood has various *Uses*; so consequently it has other *Signs* besides those of the Indicative; as, when it implies *Liberty*, its Signs are *may, might*; when *Power, can, could*; *Duty, ought, should, Desire, would*; and signifying *Concession*, its Signs are *let, suppose, &c.* as the Relation requires, both in the *Active* and *Passive* Forms.

When these Signs (which are almost peculiar to this Mood, and seldom express'd after an *Adverb, Conjunction, Indefinite, or Relative*) are made Use of; then *should, would, may, or can*, are used in the Present Tense; *would, should, could, or might* in the Pret. Imperfect Tense; *might, should have, may have, should, would,*

*could, may, in the Pr. perfect Tense; had, might have, would have, could have, should have, or ought to have, in the Pr. Pluperfect Tense;* And the Signs *shall, will, and shall, or shall have after Conjunctions, &c.* are used in the Future: But *shall* in the two last may be omitted; then the Former is englisch'd as the *Present Tense*, and the latter like the *Pr. perfect Tense*; as, *If I [shall] ask; when I [shall] have asked. Passives have likewise the same Signs.*

N. B. The *Future Tense* of the Indicative and Subjunctive Moods generally differ thus: *Cœnabo, I shall be supping; Cœnavero, I shall have supped:* But sometimes they are used in the same Sense.

§ *Loved, advised, &c.* are used oftentimes in the *Pr. Perfect Tense* without the Sign *have*, and in the *Pr. Pluperfect Tense* without the Sign *had*.

The Word *have* is a Verb when it alone governs a Substantive; as, *Habeo Librum, I have a Book:* Otherwise when it comes before a Verb, it is a Sign of its *Preterperfect Tense*; as, *Legi, I have read.*

The Verb *have* makes in the *Imperfect Tense had, in the Perfect Tense have had, in the Pluperfect Tense had, and in the Future Tense shall, or will have;* but sometimes only *have* in the *Subjunctive Future. Had had in the Subjunctive Future.*

These following are said to belong to the *Infinitive Mood*; but are properly *verbal Nouns*, being derived from *Verbs*, of which only the *Participles* are  $\ddagger$  *Adjectives*: That of the *Present Tense* is declined like *Felix*, and the other three like *Durus*.

## Verbals derived.

GERUND S.		PARTICIPLES		SUPIN E S.		PARTICIPLES	
<i>Of loving, In loving, To love, or to be loved, or being loved. being loved. being loved.</i>		<i>Present. Future.</i>		I.		II.	
<i>or</i>		<i>loving. to be loved. must love.</i>		<i>To love.</i>		<i>to be loved. loved. about to love.</i>	
<i>From</i>		<i>AM -o</i>		<i>ANDI, -ando, -andum;</i>		<i>AMAT-T.</i>	
<i>From</i>		<i>MON -eo</i>		<i>-endi, -endo, -endum;</i>		<i>MONIT-T.</i>	
<i>From</i>		<i>LEG -o</i>		<i>-endi, -endo, -endum;</i>		<i>LECT-T.</i>	
<i>From</i>		<i>AUD -io</i>		<i>*-iendi, -iendo, -endum;</i>		<i>AUDIT-T.</i>	
				<i>-ans, -andus.</i>		<i>u; -us, -urus.</i>	
				<i>-ens, -endus.</i>			
				<i>-ens, -endus.</i>			
				<i>-iens, -iendus.</i>			

$\ddagger$  The Gerunds are sometimes changed into Adjectives; as, *grus, panniculus, and secatus*, are formed from *Nosciunt, patetum*, and *secatum*, which are sometimes found in Authors.

\* *Eundi, eundo, eundum*; *Nom. Iens, G. euntis*; from *Eo*, to go. *Quendu, queundo, queundum*; from *Queo*, to be able. *Active Deponents* form *Gerunds, Participles* and *Supines*, by joining their *Radical Letters*, coming before *or, eor*, and *ior* to these Terminations of the Gerunds, &c. above.

+ These following Participles in *urus*, differ from the common Form; viz. *Arguiturus, eruiturus, hauriturus* or *haefurus*, *mortiturus, nasciturus, nosciiturus, oriturus, panniculus, secatus, securiturus* and *ignosciturus*; yet *ignoriturus* is used: And *Nosciunt*.

*Active Deponents* and *Verbs common* have generally the *four Participles*, as, *Locutus, locuturus, loquitus, loquendus*; from *loquor*, to speak.

## Irregular Verbs.

THESE are not varied in all Tenses after the common Manner; and are therefore called *Irregular Verbs*.

Formed Thus,

Pres. Tense. Perfect T. Supine.

*Capio,	Cepi,	Captum.	To take.
Volo,	Volui,		To be willing.
Nolo,	Nolui,		To be unwilling.
Malo,	Malui,		To be more willing.
Edo,	Edi,	Estum or Esum.	To Eat.
Eo,	Ivi,	Itum.	To Go.
Fio,	Factus fui,		To be made or to become.
Fero,†	Tuli,	Latum.	To bear, suffer, or carry.
Feror,	Latus fui,		To be born or suffered.

INDICATIVE MOOD present Tense.

I take,  
I am willing,  
I am unwilling,  
I am more willing,  
I Eat.  
I Go.  
I am made or become,  
bear or suffer.  
I am born or suffered,

Singular.	Capio,	capis,	capit.	3.
	Volo,	vis,	vult.	3.
	Nolo,	nonvis,	nonvult.	3.
	Malo,	mavis,	mavult.	3.
	Edo,	edis or es.	edit or est,	3. Conj.
	Eo,‡	is,	it.	4.
	Fio,	fiſ,	fit.	4.
	Fero,	fers,	fert.	3.
	Feror,	fer-riſ or -re.	fertur,	3.

We take.  
We are willing,  
We are unwilling,  
We are more willing,  
We eat,  
We Go,  
We are made or become,  
We bear or suffer,  
We are born or suffered,

Plural.	Capimus,	capitis,	capiunt.
	Volumus,	vultis,	volunt.
	Nolumus,	nonvultis,	nolunt.
	Malumus,	mavultis,	malunt.
	Edimus,	editis or estis,	edunt.
	Imus,	itis,	eunt.
	Fimus,	fitis,	fiunt,
	Ferimus,	fertis,	ferunt.
	Ferimur,	ferimini,	feruntur.

Pr. Imperfect Tense.

I went or did go, I-bam,-bas,-bat,-bamus,-batis,-bant: so Capie-bam, &c.

Future Tense.

I shall or will go, Ibo, Ibis, Ibit, Ibimus, Ibitis, Ibunt.

I will take, Capi-am,-es,-et,-emus,-etis,-ent.

\* These following are also varied like *Capio*, in all the Tenses of the present Root; viz. *Cupio*, *facio*, *fodio*, *ugio*, *jacio*; and *lacio*, *pario*, *qua-  
io*, *rapio*, *sapio*; also *specio*; and *gra-  
tior*, *morior*, *orior*, *patior*. *Potitur* and *Poterer*, from *Potior*, are also sometimes read.

Yet *Cupiret*, *fodiri*, *parire*, *aggre-  
tur*; *emoriri* and *adoritur* are found

in Authors. *Oriri* always.

† It's Compound *Aufero*, for better sound's sake, thus varies it's first Syllable; *Aufero*, *abſtuli*, *abla-  
tum*; And *Affero*, *attuli*, *allatum*; *con-  
fero*, *contuli*, *collatum*; *Differo*, *distuli*, *di-  
latum*; *Effero*, *extuli*, *elatum*; *Infero*, *intuli*, *illatum*; *Offero*, *obtuli*, *oblatum*; *Suffero*, *sustuli*, *sublatum*.

‡ *Queo* is declined like *Eo*.

SUBJUNC.

# SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

25

<i>I take,</i>	Capi-am,-as,-at.	<i>Pl.</i> -amus,-atis,-ant.
<i>I am willing,</i>	Vell-im,	
<i>I am unwilling,</i>	Nol-im,	<i>Pl.</i> -imus,-itis,-int.
<i>I am more willing,</i>	Mal-im,	

## Preterimperfect-Tense.

<i>I took, or did take,</i>	Caper-em,	}
<i>I was willing,</i>	Vell-em,	
<i>I was unwilling,</i>	Noll-em,	}
<i>I was more willing,</i>	Mall-em,	
<i>I did eat,</i>	<i>Edē</i> -em, <i>or Eff</i> -em,	}
<i>I was made or become,</i>	Fier-em,	
<i>I bore or suffered,</i>	Ferr-em,	}
<i>I was born or suffered,</i>	Ferr-er, -eris or -ere,	
	-etur.	
	<i>Pl.</i> -emur, -emini,	

# IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Take thou,</i>	Cape,	capito.	}
<i>Be thou unwilling,</i>	Noli,	nolito.	
<i>Eat thou,</i>	<i>Ede</i> , <i>edito</i> , <i>edito</i> .	}	
	<i>Es</i> , <i>esto</i> , <i>esto</i> .		
<i>Go thou,</i>	I, ito,	ito.	}
<i>Be thou made, &amp;c.</i>	Fito,	fito.	
<i>Bear thou, &amp;c.</i>	Fer, fertō,	fertō.	}
<i>Be thou born, &amp;c.</i>	Ferre, fertor, fertor.		
		Plural.	

capite,	capiunto.
Noli-te, -tōte,	
Edi-te, -tōte,	
	edunto.
Es-te, -tōte,	
	eunto.
Ite, itōte,	eunto.
Fite, fitōte,	fiunto.
Ferte, fertōte,	ferunto.
ferimini,	ferunctor.

# INFINITIVE MOOD.

## Present and Preterimperfect Tense.

<i>Capere,</i>	to	take.
<i>Velle,</i>		be willing.
<i>Nolle,</i>		be unwilling.
<i>Malle,</i>		be more willing.
<i>Edere or esse,</i>		eat.
<i>Fieri,</i>		be made or become.
<i>Ferre,</i>		bear or suffer.
<i>FERI,</i>		be born or suffered.

The other Tenses in each Mood are regular, according to their respective Conjugations.

*Volo* and *Malo* have no Imperative Mood.

D

A PAR.

**A** PARTICIPLE is an *Adjective* which is derived of a *Verb*, and partakes of the *Signification, Tense, and Force* of a *Verb*.\*

There are *four* Participles belonging to most Verbs ; namely,

*Two* signifying *Actively* :

One of the { Present Tense ; as, *amans*, loving ;  
Future in *rus* ; as *amaturus*, about to love :

And *Two* signifying *passively* ;

One of the { Preterperfect Tense ; as, *Amatus*, loved ;  
Future in *dus* ; as, *amandus*, to be loved.

A Participle of the Present Tense hath it's *English* ending in *ing* ; as, *loving* ; and it's *Latin* in *ans* or *ens* ; as, *Amans*, *docens*.

A Participle of the Preter Tense hath it's *English* ending in *d*, *n*, or *t* ; as, *loved*, *seen*, *knit* ; and it's *Latin* in *tus*, *sus*, *xus* ; as, *Amatus*, *visus*, *nexus* ; and one in *uus* ; as, *Mortuus*.

They are *formed* and *declined* as beforementioned in the *Verb*.

Participles may also frequently, as *Nouns Adjectives*, form *Degrees of Comparison* ; as, *Amans*, *amantior*, *amantissimus*.

---

\* Participles when they lose their *Signification, Time and Force* of a *Verb*, are called *Participials* ; thus, *Memorandus*, a Participle, signifies to be mentioned hereafter ; but being a *Participial*, signifies memorable, or fit to be mentioned, without any respect to time.



## Of the Undeclin'd Parts of SPEECH:

### OF AN ADVERB.

 **N** ADVERB is a Word which being joined to a *Noun*, *Verb*, or other *Adverb*, expresses either some *Circumstance* of *Place*, *Time* or *Order*, &c. or else some *Quality* or *Manner* of their Signification; as, *Ibi Reges olim vixerunt*, Kings formerly lived there. *Bene doctus*, well taught. *Bene scribis*, thou writest well. *Valde bene*, very well.

Adverbs of *Place* answer to the Questions, *where?* *whither?* *whitherward?* *from whence?* *which way?* &c.

Adverbs of *Time* answer these Questions; *when?* *how long?* *how often?* &c.

Other Adverbs denote *Order*, *Quality*, *Certainty*, *Contingence*, *Negation*, *Prohibition*, *Swearing*, *Explaining*, *Separation*, *Joining together*, *Indication* or *Pointing*, *Interrogation*, *Excess*, *Defect*, *Preference*, *Likeness* or *Equality*, *Unlikeness* or *Inequality*, *Abatement*, and *Exclusion*. See the Appendix.

### OF A CONJUNCTION.

**A** CONJUNCTION is a Word which joins *Sentences*, and *Clauses* or *Parts* of a *Sentence*; so as to shew the Manner of their Dependence, and the *Relation* they have one to another.

Conjunctions are either *Copulative*, *Disjunctive*, *Concessive*, *Adversative*, *Causal*, *Illative*, *Final* or *Perfective*, *Conditional*, *Exceptive* or *Restrictive*, *Diminutive*, *Suspensive* or *Dubitative*, *Expletive*, *Ordinative*, or *Declarative*. See the Appendix.

**A** PREPOSITION is a Word, which is set before Nouns, either in *Apposition*, to govern them; as, *ad patrem*; or before Nouns, Verbs and Adverbs, in *Composition*, often altering their Signification; as, *indoctus*, unlearned.

There are fifty one Prepositions all used in *Apposition*; some of which govern an *Accusative Case* only, some an *Ablative* only, and some both.

These 32 Prepositions require an *Accusative Case*.

*Ad*, to, at, against, after, in order to.  
*Adversus*, } against, towards, to.  
*Adversum*, } against, towards, to.  
*Ante*, before, above.  
*Apud*, at, with one in a place, near.  
*Circa*, about, (round) } concerning,  
*Circum*, about, (nigh) } among.  
*Circiter*, about [near some time.]  
*Cis*, on this Side.  
*Citra*, on this Side, before, without.  
*Contra*, against, overagainst, towards.  
*Erga*, towards, against, to.  
*Extra*, without, beyond, except.  
*Infra*, beneath, below.  
*Inter*, between, among, during, in.  
•*Intra*, within.  
*Juxta*, near, by, hard by, according to.  
*Ob*, for, because of, upon the account of.  
*Penes*, in the Power or keeping of, with, in.  
*Per*, by, through, by means of, in.  
*Pone*, behind, after.  
*Post*, after, behind, since.  
*Praeter*, except, besides, contrary to, above.  
*Prope*, near to.  
*Propter*, for, by reason of, near, by the Side of.  
*Secundum*, according to, next after.  
*Secus*, by, close by.  
*Supra*, above, over, besides.  
*Trans*, beyond, over, or on the further Side.  
*Ultra*, beyond, further than.  
*Versus*, towards.  
*Usque*, or *usque ad*, to, as far as.

These 14 Prepositions govern an *Ablative Case*.

*A*, }  
*Ab*, } from, by, after, of, &c.  
*Abs*, }  
*Absque*, but for, were it not for.  
*Coram*, before, or in Presence of.  
*Cum*, with, together with.  
*De*, of, about or concerning, from.  
*E*, } of, out of, from, after, ac-  
*Ex*, } cording to.  
*Palam*, with the knowledge of, in sight of.  
*Præ*, before, in Comparison of, for, through, because of, or out of.  
*Pro*, for, instead of, according to, considering.  
*Sine*, without.  
*Tenus*, up to, as far as.

Tenus governs either a *Genitive* or *Ablative Plural*; but an *Ablative Singular* only.

Both *Tenus* and *Versus* are set after the Case they govern: so are *Penes* and *Usque* sometimes.

These 5 govern both an *Acc.* and *Ablative*.

*In* in, into, and *Sub* under, signifying Motion, govern an *Accusative*, otherwise an *Ablative*.  
*Super*, upon, governs both Cases.  
So do *subter* under, and *clam*, unknown to, indifferently.  
See the Appendix.

**A** N INTERJECTION \* is a Word thrown into Discourse, to signify some sudden *Passion*, or *Emotion* of the Mind :

Some express

- Rejoycing*; as, *evax*, ho brave ; *io*, huzzah.
- Grieving*; as, *ah*, *o*, *oh*, *ah* ; *ebcu*, alas ; *hei*, woe's me.
- Laughing*; as, *ba ba he*, oh ho ho.
- Crying*; as, *hoi*, *hei*, o dear, o dear.
- Wishing*; as, *Utinam*, that I could ; *osi*, o that.
- Rejecting*; as, *bat*, *bau*, *pish*, *shah* ; *apage*, away, begone.
- Praising*; as, *eu*, well said ; *euge*, well done.
- Condemning*; as, *phy*, phough ; *fy*, *vah*, for shame.
- Admiring*; as, *o*, *proh*, *o*, *oh*, *babae*, *papae*, strange, wonderful.
- Deriding*; as, *hem*, *hui*, anon, heiday ; *ebe*, *ebcu*, well-a day, lackaday.
- Calling*; as, *eho*, *soho* ; *heus*, hark ye.
- Silence*; as, *au*, *pax*, 't, hush, peace.
- N. B. *Atat* expresses fear ; *væ*, anger.

## N O T E S.

Some Interjections have various Significations, and express different Passions ; as, *Hem*, in good Authors, expresses *Joy*, *Surprize*, *Disturbance* and *Anger*.

Some of them are *natural Sounds*, common to all Languages.

*Nouns* are sometimes used for In-

terjections ; as, *Malum*, with a Mischief ; *infandum*, o shame, fy, fy ; *miserum*, O wretched ; *Nefas*, O the Villany,

\* An Interjection is a short Sentence comprehended in one Word ; as, *Heu*, alas ; i. e. 'tis a sad case, I'm grieved for it.



# THE APPENDIX.

## Of the Parts of SPEECH.



1. Rammarians in constituting *Eight Parts of Speech*, have not kept strictly to the Order of Nature: For *Speech* being the *Expression* of our *Thoughts*, and there being nothing in the world to think of but; 1) *Things*; 2) some *Kind*, *Sort* or *Manner*, &c. of *Things*; 3) the *Actions* of *Things*; 4) Some *Manner*, *Quality*, or *Circumstance* of those *Actions*: Therefore *Four Parts* might have been sufficient: Viz. *Nouns*, [or *Substantives*] *Adnouns* [or *Adjectives*] *Verbs*, and the *undecided Particles*.

2. *Kind* and *Figure*, belong to most Parts of Speech: As to it's *Kind* or *Species*, a Word is either *Primitive* or *Derivative*: As to its *Figure*, it is either *Simple* or *Compound*.

3. *Number*, and *Person* belong to every declinable Part of Speech.

### OF A NOUN.

A Noun *Substantive* generally has, or may have the Sign *A*, *an* or *The*, before it in English; as, *a Book*, *an Inch*, *the School*. Except *proper Names*, with some other Particulars; most of which cannot sometimes admit of these Signs; as, *Patience* is a *Virtue*. *Virtue* is an *Ornament*: But these Signs before an *Adjective* only, make no Sense: as, *a great*.

*A* is used in English before a *Consonant*, *an* before a *Vowel*, or *H* not aspirated, and generally extend the Signification of a Noun to *any one*, and so to *all* (one by one) of it's *Kind*; as, *I hear a Sound*: But *The* commonly restrains it's Signification to some known particular signified; and thereby makes a *common Noun* equivalent to a *proper*; as, *I hear the Sound of a Trumpet*.

N. B. When a *proper Name* is applied to many, it becomes a *Common*; as, *Duodecim Caesares*, the twelve *Cesars*.

An *Adjective* makes no Sense in any Sentence, without being joined to a *Substantive*, expressed or understood; as, *We are prone to many*: But a *Substantive* doth without an *Adjective*; as, *we are prone to Vices*.

*Adjectives* are said to be put *substantively*, when their *Substantives* are not expressed; as, *Boni [homines] sunt felices [homines.]* *The good [Men] are happy [Men]*; *Refuse the evil [Thing] and choose the good [Thing.]* *He has hit the white [Mark.]*

Of

## Of Number.

1. **S**OME Substantives of the *Singular* signify *more than one*; as *Plebs*, the Commonalty: And some of the *Plural* Number signify *but one Thing*; as, *Athenae*, the City Athens; *Nuptiae*, a Marriage.

2. Some Nouns have *but one Number*; (viz.) proper Names of Persons, and of most Places; and most Names of *Virtues*, *Vices*, *Diseases*, *Agés*, *Arts*, *Herbs*, *Liquors*, *Concreted Juices*, *Metals*, *Gums*, *Grains*, *Spices*, with many *particular Nouns*; as, *Coenum*, *Dirt*; *Virus*, *Poison*, by *Nature* want the *Plural Number*, and others by *Use*; as, *nemo*, *no body*, &c.

3. These following want the *Singular*; (viz.) Names of *Heathenish Feasts*, and several Names of *Places*, and *Cities*, with *Cardinal Nouns of Number*; except *unus*, *one*, and *Mille*, a Thousand, the Substantive; Also *Distributives*; as, *singuli*, *every*; *bini*, *two by two*; *terni*, *by three and three*; and these *Adjectives*, *ambo*, *both*; *pauci*, *a few*; *Quoteni*, *how many*, with the Names of *Roman Tribes*, and the ancient *Inhabitants of Countries*, with many other *particular Nouns*, which will best appear in an *Alphabetical Catalogue*.

4. Some Names of *Cities* have *both Numbers*, which may be used indifferently; as, *Thebe*, *Thebae*.

## Of Case.

1. **M**ANY Nouns want several Cases: Some have *only one Case*; as, *In-ficias*, a Denial; *astu*, by Craft: Others *two*; as, *Suppetiae*, *Suppetias*, Aid.

2. Some have *but one Termination*, and *but three Cases*; (viz.) *N. V. Ac.* as, *Fas*, right; *Grates*, Thanks; &c. together with most Nouns of the *Fifth Declension* in the *Plural Number*.

3. All Nouns in *u* of the *Fourth Declension* in the *Singular Number*, and *Cardinal Nouns of Number*, between *three* and *an Hundred*, have *but one Termination* for all Cases; as, *Cornu*, a Horn; *Quatuor*, four; *quinque*, five.

N. B. A Noun having *but one Termination* for all its Cases, is called an *undeclinable Noun*.

## Of Gender.

1. **N**OUNS undeclinable in the *Singular*; as, *Cornu*: and any Words put for themselves, that is to signify the *Word* and not the *Thing*, &c. are said to be of the *Neuter Gender*; as, *Rex derivatum est a Rego*.

2. Also *Verbs* and *Adverbs* put for *Nouns*, are used in the *Neuter Gender*; as, *Scire tuum. aliud cras*.

3. Some Nouns are *Masculine* in the *Singular*, and *Masculine* and *Neuter* in the *Plural*: as, *loc-us*, a Place; *Joc-us*, a Jeft; *Pl. -i* and *-a*: Or *only Neuter*; as, *Carbasus*, *M.* and *F.* fine Linnen; *Pl. Carbasa*.

4. Some are *Neuter* in the *Singular*, and in the *Plural* either *Masculine*; as, *Coel-um*, Heaven; &c. *Pl. -i*: or *Feminine*; as, *Delici-um*, Delight; *Pl. -ae*: Or *Masculine* and *Neuter*; as, *Fraen-um*, a Bridle; *Rastr-um*, a Rake; *Pl. -i* and *-a*.

5. Some Substantives are *Neuters* both by *Termination* and *Use*; tho' by *Signification Masculine*, or *Feminine*; as, *Jumentum*, a Beast of Labour; *Mancipium*, a Captive or Slave; *Prostibulum* a common Harlot; *Scortum*, a Whore; &c.

## The APPENDIX.

### Of the First Declension.

1. **LATIN** Nouns of this Declension end all in *a*.

2. The Genitive Case Singular of the First Declension formerly ended in *ai*; as, *Lunai*, for *Lunae*; and sometimes in *as*; as, *auras*, for *aurae*. The Termination *as* is still retained in *Familia*, when it is compounded; as, *G. Patris-familias*.

3. To this Declension belong three Sorts of *Greek Nouns*: The Nominative of the first ends in *as*; as, *Aeneas*; The second in *es*; as, *Archises*, both of the Masculine Gender, and the third in *e*, of the Feminine, as, *Penelope*; and are thus declined.

Nom. Voc. Gen. Acc. Dat. Abl.

<i>Aene</i>	<i>-as</i> ,	<i>a</i> ,	<i>ae</i> ,	<i>an</i> or <i>am</i> ,	<i>ae</i> ,	<i>a</i> ,
<i>Archis</i>	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>e</i> ,	<i>ae</i> ,	<i>en</i> ,	<i>ae</i> ,	<i>e</i> , or <i>a</i> .
<i>Penelope</i>	<i>-e</i> ,	<i>e</i> ,	<i>es</i> ,	<i>en</i> ,	<i>e</i> ,	<i>e</i> ,

Both these in *es* and *e* are found sometimes to have the Accusative in *em*. Note, sometimes *arum* is contracted into *um*; as, *Coelicolum* for *Coelicularum*.

### Of the Second Declension.

1. **NOUNS** of the Second Declension end in *er*, *ir*, *us* or *um*.

2. Only *Vir* and its Compounds end in *ir*.

3. To this Declension belong certain *Greek Nouns*, in *os*, and *on*; and are thus declined.

In *os* short thus.

Nom. *Delos*.

Voc. *Dele*.

Gen. *Deli*.

Acc. *Delum*, *Delon*.

Dat. *>Delo*.

Abl. *>Delo*.

In *os* long thus,

N. *Athos*.

V. *Athos*.

G. *Atho*.

A. *Athon*, *Atho*.

D. *>Atho*.

A. *>Atho*.

In *on* thus.

N. *Ilion*.

V. *Ilii*.

G. *Ilium*.

A. *Ilio*.

D. *>Ilio*.

A. *>Ilio*.

Many Greek Nouns of this Declension change *os*, and *on*, into *us*, and *um*; and are regularly declined.

4. *Orpheus* has a peculiar way of declining; Thus, Nom. *Orpheus*. V. *Orpheu*. G. *Orph-ei*, *-ii*, *-eos*. Acc. *Orphe-um*, *-on*, *-a*. Dat. *Orph-eo*, *-ei*, *-ii*. Ab. *Orpheo*.

Some other Greek Names also form their Vocative in *eu*; as, *Macareus*. V. *-eu*.

5. Some Words have *orum* in the Genitive Case Plural sometimes contracted into *um*, by Syncope; as, *Deum*, for *Deorum*; *talentum* for *talentorum*. Sometimes *i* for *ii* in the Genitive Singular; as, *negoti*, for *negotii*.

### Of the Third Declension.

1. **T**HE third Declension has *ten final Letters* in the Nominative; viz. *a, e, o, c, l, n, r, s, t, x*; as, *Problema*, *Altare*, *Leo*, *Lac*, *Animal*, *Flumen*, *Honor*, *Nubes*, *Caput*, *Rex*: Some add the Letter *d*, which is only the Termination of *Foreign Words*; as, *David*, *Bogud*.

Some *Greek Names* of the third Declension form their Vocative different from their Nom. as, N. *Phyllis*. V. *Phylli*. N. *Achilles*. V. *Achille*.

2. To

2. To know the *Genitive Case* of the third Declension generally.

Nom.	Gen.	Nom.	Gen:
<i>a</i> ,	<i>atis</i> ;	<i>as</i> ,	Poem <i>-a</i> , <i>-atis</i> , a Poem.
<i>e</i> ,	<i>is</i> ;	Mar <i>-e</i> , <i>-is</i> , the Sea.	
<i>o</i> ,	<i>onis</i> ;	Carb <i>-o</i> , <i>-onis</i> , a Coal.	
<i>do</i> ,	<i>dinis</i> ;	Car <i>-do</i> , <i>-dinus</i> , a Hinge.	
<i>go</i> ,	<i>ginis</i> ;	Vir <i>-go</i> , <i>-ginis</i> , a Virgin.	
<i>ac</i> ,	<i>actis</i> ;	L <i>-ac</i> , <i>-actis</i> , Milk.	
<i>ec</i> ,	<i>ecis</i> ;	Hal <i>-ec</i> , <i>-ecis</i> , a Herring.	
<i>as</i> ,	<i>atis</i> ;	Piet <i>-as</i> , <i>-atis</i> , Piety.	
<i>es</i> ,	<i>is</i> ;	Nub <i>-es</i> , <i>-is</i> , a Cloud.	
<i>is</i> ,	<i>is</i> ;	Mens <i>-is</i> , <i>-is</i> , a Month.	
<i>os</i> ,	<i>otis</i> ;	Nep <i>-os</i> , <i>-otis</i> , a Grandson.	
<i>uris</i> ;		Mun <i>-us</i> , <i>-eris</i> , a Gift.	
<i>oris</i> ;		Lep <i>-us</i> , <i>-bris</i> , a Hare.	
<i>uris</i> ;	Monosyllable.	Cr <i>-us</i> , <i>-uris</i> , the Leg.	
<i>men</i> , <i>minis</i> ;		Cri <i>-men</i> , <i>-minis</i> , a Fault.	
Compounds of <i>Can</i> , <i>Neut</i> , and <i>Neuters</i> in <i>n</i> , make <i>inis</i> ;		Tibic <i>-en</i> , <i>-inis</i> , a Piper.	
<i>l</i> ,		Nom <i>-en</i> , <i>-inis</i> , a Name.	
<i>u</i> ,	take <i>is</i> ;	Sal, <i>-is</i> , Salt.	
<i>r</i> ,		Splen <i>-is</i> , the Milt.	
<i>ter</i> ,	<i>tris</i> ;	Ver <i>-is</i> , the Spring.	
<i>n</i> ,	<i>tis</i> ;	Pa <i>-ter</i> , <i>-tris</i> , a Father.	
<i>r</i> ,		Fron <i>-s</i> , <i>-tis</i> , a Forehead.	
<i>bs</i> ,	<i>bis</i> ;	Par <i>-s</i> , <i>-tis</i> , a Part.	
<i>ps</i> ,	<i>pis</i> ;	Scro <i>-bs</i> , <i>-bit</i> , a Ditch.	
<i>eps</i> ,	<i>ipis</i> , not Monosyl.	Sti <i>-ps</i> , <i>-pis</i> , Wages.	
<i>put</i> ,	<i>pitis</i> ;	Forc <i>-eps</i> , <i>-ipis</i> , Tongs.	
<i>x</i> ,	<i>cis</i> ;	Ca <i>-put</i> , <i>-pitis</i> , the Head.	
<i>x</i> ,	<i>gis</i> ;	Fa <i>-x</i> , <i>-cis</i> , a Torch.	
<i>ex</i> ,	<i>icis</i> , not Monosyl.	Le <i>-x</i> , <i>-gis</i> , a Law.	
	Cul	Cul <i>-ex</i> , <i>-teis</i> , a Gnat.	

From these are several Exceptions. See the Supplement to *Lowe's Gram.* page 8. or *Practical Grammar*, page 72.

### Of the Accusative Singular.

1. THESE end only in *im*; *Amussis*, *Buris*, *Cannabis*, *Cucumis*, (not increasing) *Gummis*, *Magudaris*, *Mephitis*, *Ravis*, *Securis*, *Sinapis*, *Sitis*, *Tussis*, *Vis*: But *Cucumin*. Pliny. To these may be added proper Names that end in *is*: (1) Names of *Cities* and other *Places*; as, *Bilbilis* and *Syrtis*: (2) Names of *Rivers*; as, *Tiberis*: (3) Names of *Gods*; as, *Anubis*, also *Haeret-is*, *-im*, and *-in*; and *Maeo-tis*. Ac. *Maeo-tim*, *-tin*, *-tidem*, *-tida*. Poets sometimes use *in* for *im*. Greek Nouns in *ys* make the Acc. usually in *yn*, or *ym*: except *Chlamys*, which makes *Chlamydem*.

2. These make *em* generally, *im* rarely; *Aqualis*, *Clavis*, *Cutis*, *Febris*, *Lens*, (lentis,) *Navis*, *Pars*, *Pelvis*, *Sementis*, *Strigilis*.

3. Some *im* generally, *em* rarely; these are *Puppis*, *Restis*, *Turris*.

N. B. *Avim*, *Aurim*, *Cratim*, *Messim*, *Ovim*, *Partim*, *Pellim*, *Pestim*, *Praesepim*, *Ratim*, *Vallim*, *Vitim*, &c. are used by ancient Authors; but they are more proper for Observation than Imitation.

## Of the Ablative Singular.

1. **N**ouns ending in *al*, *ar*, and *e* make their Ablative end only in *i*: Except *Far*, *Gausape*, *Hepar*, *Jubar*, *Laquear*, *Nectar*, *Par*, *Compar*, and all proper Names in *e*; as, *Praeneste*, which make *e* only.

*Mare* has *e* often among the Poets; and *Rete* the Ablative, is supposed to come from the old Nominative *Retis*.

2. *Canalis*, *Securis*, and all those Words whose Accusative ends only in *im* or *in* or in both, make their Ablative only in *i*; as, *Haereti*, *Vi*, &c. except *Boetis*, and *Cannabis*, which are found both in *e* and *i*; and *Sinapis* in *e* only.

3. Those which make *em* or *im* in the Accusative, make their Ablative in *e* or *i*, indifferently: Except *Cutis* and *Resis*, which make *e* only; *Bipennis*, *Sementis*, and *Strigilis*, *i* generally.

*Continens*, *Finis*, *Occiput*, *Rus*, *Supellex*, and *Vectis*, have both Terminations.

4. These end in *e* generally; *i* rarely; viz. *Amnis*, *Anguis*, *Avis*, *Bilis*, *Civis*, *Classis*, *Collis*, *Convallis*, *Fustis*, *Ignis*, *Imber*, *Labis*, *Lapis*, *Lux*, *Mefsis*, *Onus*, *Orbis*, *Navis*, *Pars*, *Pelvis*, *Postis*, *Puppis*, *Seges*, *Sordes*, *Sors*, *Vectis*, and *Unguis*: To which add *Tempus*, and *Vesper*.

## Of the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative Plural.

1. **S**ometimes these Cases end in *eis* or *is*, of such Words whose Genitive Plural ends in *ium*.

2. Words of the Neuter Gender that end in *i* only in the Ablative Singular make the *Nom.* *Voc.* and *Acc.* Plural in *ia*.

Those that end in *e* only, make *a* only: Except *Laquearia*.

## Of the Genitive Plural.

**G**ENTILES in *as* or *is*, make *ium*; as, *Arpinas*, *Arpinatum*, one of *Arpinum*; *Samnis*, *Samnitium*, a Samnite.

2. *Dissyllables* not increasing make the Genitive Plural in *ium*: Except *Canis*, *Panis*, *Frater*, *Mater*, *Pater*, *Senex*, and *Vates*: *Apis* makes both *Apum* and *Apium*.

3. Words of *two* or *more* *Syllables* that end in *two Consonants*, or a *double one* make *ium*. Except *Hyems*, *Judex*, and *Parens*: Yet *Parentium* is read.

To which may be added *Caelebs*, *Confors*, *Forceps*, and the other Compounds of *Capio*, in *Ceps*, and the Compounds of *Facio*, in *Fex*, which make *um*: But these are properly Adjectives.

4. *Monosyllables* that end in *two Consonants*, or a *double one* make their Genitive Plural in *ium*; as, *Ars*, *Artium*; *Faux*, *Faucium*. To which add *As*, *Bes*, *Cor*, *Cos*, *Dis*, *dos*, *Glis*, (gliris,) *Lar*, *lis*, *Mas*, *Mus*, *Os*, (ossis,) *Par*, *Sal*, *Vas*, (vadis:) Except *Greek Nouns*, which make the Genitive Plural in *um*, whether they be Monosyllables or Polysyllables; as, *Gryps*, *Grypum*; *Cyclops*, *Cyclopus*.

*Bos* makes *Boüm*; Dat. *Böbus* or *bibus*: So *sibus* for *suibus*. *Lucret.*

From these that end in *x* are excepted; *Dux*, *Grex*, *Lex*, *Nux*, *Rex*, *Vox*, *Strix*, *Phrix*, and *Thrax*. *Frugum*, and *Precum*, are from the Obsolete Nouns *Frux*, and *Prex*.

5. Those Nouns that make *i* only in the Ablative Singular, make the Genitive Plural in *ium*.

6. Several of those Genitives Plural that end in *ium*, are *Syncopated* by the Poets; as, *Amantum* for *amantium*, *Mensum*, for *Mensium*.

*Ales* makes *Alitum* commonly; and *Caelites* makes *Caelitum*.

7. The Genitive Plural of Words that want the *Nom. Sing.* or the *Singular Number*, is known by forming or imagining a *regular Nom. Sing.* But *Opes*, as if from *Ops*, makes *opum*.

Greek Nouns of this Declension are of *many Endings*, and are variously declined. (See *Shaw's Grammar*.)

Nouns in *ma* have frequently *is* in the *Dat.* and *Abl. Plural*; as, *Poema*, *Poematis*, or *Poematiōbus*.

## Of the Fourth Declension.

1. THE Genitive is found to end in *uis*, in some Authors; as, *ejus sativam esse Fructus Venenum*. Varro.

2. These Genitives, *Tumulti*, *Ornati*, are read in some Authors; and *Adventus*, *Fructus*, *Senatus*, *Questus*, are also said to make their Genitives sometimes in *i*.

3. Sometimes the Dative Singular is found in *u*.

4. The Genitive Plural is sometimes contracted; as, *Currium* for *Curruum*.

## Of the Fifth Declension.

NOuns of this Declension are not above *fifty*.

The Genitive Singular is sometimes found in *ii*, *es*, or *e*; as, *Munera laetitiāmque dii*. Virgil.

*Equites verò datus illius dies poenas*. Cicero.

*Vix decimā parte die reliquā*. Salust.

The Dative is also sometimes found in *e*.

To know the Declension of a *Substantive* by the ending of the Nominative.

*RES*, *Spes*, *Fides*, with all Nouns ending in *ies*, are of the FIFTH.

Those in *u*, *tus*, *sus*, *xus*, are of the FOURTH.

In *ir*, *um*, *ster*, *ander*, and *us*, not of the fourth, are of the SECOND.

Nouns in *a* are of the FIRST.

And Nouns in *ma*, and all others are of the THIRD.

Except several Particulars in the Supplement to *Lowe's Gram.* page 6 & 7.

## Remarks on the DECLENSIONS.

1. SOME Nouns change their Declension in the Plural; as, *vas*, *vasis*. Pl. *vasa*, *vasorum*.

2. Nouns compounded are declined as they are when *simple*: Except when a Substantive, by being compounded, becomes an Adjective; and then they are declined like other Adjectives of the same Termination; as, *Exanguis*, Bloodless, declined like *mollis*; *unimanus*, one-handed, like *Durus*: And *angiportus*, a Substantive both of the second and fourth Declension, tho' *Portus* be only of the fourth.

3. When a Noun is compounded with another Noun, both being in the Nominative, they are to be declined in their simple Parts; as, *N. Republica*. *G. Reipublicae*, &c. But when one is an *Oblique Case*, that Case is not varied; as, *Jurisconsultus*. *G. Jurisconsulti*. But *Alteruter*. *G. Alterutrius*, rarely *Alteriusutrius*; and *Olusatri*. *G. Olusatri*, Sometimes *Olerisatri*; and *Leopardus*, *Leopardi*: Also *Duo*, when compounded with another Noun of Number, is not varied; as, *Duodecimus*, *Duodevigimus*, *-us*, *-a*, *-um*.

## Of Compound Pronouns.

PRONOUN are often Compounded, either with *Nouns*; as, *Aliquis*, of *alius*, and *quis*; or with *Pronouns*; as, *Quisquis*, *istic*; or with *Verbs*; as, *Quivis*, *Quilibet*; or with *Adverbs*; as, *Quisquam*, *eccum*, *ellum*; or with *Conjunctions*; as, *Siquis*, *Quisnam*; or with the *Sylabic Adjectives*, *Met*, *te*, *ce*, *pre*, *cine*, *nam*, *dem*, *dam*, *piam*, *quam*, or *cunque*; as, *Egomet*, *Tute*, *Quispiam*, &c.

Simple }  
Pronouns. } Compounded and Declined.

**Ego.** Nom. *Egomet*. G. *Meimet*. Acc. and Ab. *Memet*. D. *Mihimet*. Pl. *Nojmet*. I my self.

*Egoipse*, *Meiipius*; &c. in all Cases: But more elegant Writers separate them, by putting *ipse* in the *Nominative*, when it may be the *Nominative* to the *Verb*, whatever Case the other *Pronouns* may be; as, *michi ipse placeo*, I please my self. So *tu ipse*. &c.

**Tu.** *Tute*, *tutemet*, thou thy self: *Vosmet*, ye your selves.

**Sui.** *Sibimet*. *Semet*, him,– her self. Sometimes *ipse* is put after *met*; as, *Egometipse*, I my Self.

**Hic.** *Hicce*, *haecce*, *hocce*. *hujusce*. Pl. *Hisce*, this, that.

*Hiccine*, *haeccine*, *hoccine*. Acc. *hunccline*, *hanccline*, *hoccline*. Ab. *hoccine*, *haccine*, *hoccine*. Pl. *Haeccine*, This?

*Ist-ic*, or *Isth-ic*, *-aec*, *-oc*, or *uc*. Acc. *-unc*, *-anc*, *-oc*, or *uc*. Ab. *-oc*, *-ac*, *-oc*. Neuter Pl. *-aec*, the self same. So *illic*, he.

**Is.** *Idem*, *eadem*, *idem*, the same, is declined like *is*, *ea*, *id*, in all Cases; only *m* is changed into *n*, before *dem*; as, *eundem*, not *eudem*.

Of *Ecce* and *Is* is compounded Acc. *eccum*, *eccam*, look here he,–She is. Pl. *Eccos*, *eccas*,

Of *En* and *ille*; *ellum*, *ellam*, there he comes, there she comes. Pl. *Ellos*, *ellas*.

**Qui.** *Quidam*, *quaedam*, *quoddam*, or *quiddam*, &c. some one. But it changes *m* before *dam* into *n*; as, *Quendam*, *quorundam*, &c.

*Quivis*, *quaevis*, *quodvis*, or *quidvis*, &c.

*Quilibet*, *quaelibet*, *quodlibet*, or *Quidlibet*, &c. } any, who, which, or what you please.

*Quicunque*, *quaecunque*, *quodcunque*, &c. whoever, any.

*Quis.*

Quis.

*Quisquis*, } Acc. *Quicquid*. Ab. } *Quoquo*, } whosoever.  
*Quicquid*. } } *Quaqua*, } [ver,  
 soever. } } *Quoquo*. } what-

Yet in Authors we sometimes find the other Cases, both Singular and Plural.

*Quisnam*, *quaenam*, *quodnam*, or *quidnam*, &c. who, which, what.

*Quisque*, *quaeque*, *quodque*, or *quidque*, &c. every one, all.

*Quotusquisque*. Ac. *quotumquemque*. D. *quotocuique*, what one among many.

*Quisquam*, *quaequam*, *quodquam*, *quidquam*, or *quicquam*, &c. any. But Acc. *quenquam*: Yet *quemquam* is sometimes used.

*Quispiam*, *quaepiam*, *quodpiam*, *quidpiam*, or *quippiam*, &c. any.

*Unusquisque*, *unaquaeque*, *unumquodque*, or *-quidque*, &c. every one.

So *unusquispiam*, any one in particular.

*Aliquis*, *aliqua*, *aliquid*, or *aliquid*, &c. somebody, any.

*Nunquis*, *nunqua*, *nunquod*, or *nunquid*, &c. is there any?

*Siquis*, *siqua*, *siquod*, or *siquid*, &c. if there be any.

*Nequis*, *nequa*, *nequod*, or *nequid*, &c. left any.

*Ecquis*, *ecqua*, or *ecquae*, *ecquod*, or *ecquid*, &c. whether any.

Ille.

*Illic*, as before.

Iste.

*Istic*, or *Isthic*, as before.

Ipse.

*Ipsemet*, he himself.

Meus.

*Meus*, *tuus*, &c. have sometimes the Syllabic Adjection *pte*, added in the Ablative; as, *meapte*, of or for my own; *Tuapte*, of thy own; *Suapte* or *suamet*, of his or their own; *nostrapte*, of or by our own.

The Syllabic Adjections *met*, *te*, *ce*, *pte*, *cine*, serve to render the Signification of the Pronoun more pointed and *Emphatical*.

Of *modus* a Manner, and *is*, *hic*, *iste*, and *quis*, are compounded these Genitives, *Ejusmodi*, of that Sort; *hujusmodi*, of this Sort; *istiusmodi*, of that Sort; *cujusmodi*, of which Sort or Kind: And sometimes with the Syllable *ce* in the middle; as, *ejuscemodi*, *hujuscemodi*, &c.

*Cum*, with, is join'd to the end of these Ablatives, *me*, *te*, *se*, *nobis*, *vobis*, *quo*, *qui* and *quibus*, when it's English comes immediately before them; as, *mecum*, with me; *tecum*, with thee; *secum*, with him; &c. Yet in Poets we read *cum quibus* for *quibuscum*.

## Of Gerunds, Supines, and other Verbals.

SOME Grammarians give the following Account of Gerunds and Supines, viz. Gerunds and Supines are verbal Nouns Substantive; the Gerunds are of the second Declension; thus, N. *Solvendum*. G. *Solvendi causa*. Acc. *ad Solvendum*. D. *Solvendo non est aptus*. Abl. *in Solvendo*.

They are called Gerunds, because they treat, *de rebus Gerendis*, of Things to be done; and like other Nouns sometimes take after them a Genitive; Hence we say, *Gratia videndi illorum*, or *illos*. Supines are Substantives of the fourth Declension, Sing. thus, N. *visum est*. G. *wanting*. Ac. *visum iri*. or *eo sc. ad*. D. *visu mirabile*. Ab. *visu foedum*. sc. in. They are called Supines, (i. e.) Negligents; because in the Language there's no great call for them; in as much as what they do, may be done by other Words, as [Venient] *Spectatum*, may be varied by, *ut Spectent*; *spectandi Causa*; *ad Spectandum*, *spectaturi*, &c. wherefore it happens that so few Supines are to be met with in the Classicks; in reading which, all that the accurate *Richard Johnson* observed, did not amount to above an hundred and sixty.

From the Supines of several Verbs, are formed other Nouns, called Supinals, ending in *tus*, *tio*; and *tor*, which signifying a Female, is changed into *trix*; as, *Monitus*, *Monitio*, a Warning; *Monitor*, an Admonisher; *Monitrix*, she that advises. From Verbs are formed divers other Nouns, some more, and some less; as, from *moneo*, is formed *moneta*, Money; *Monile*, a Bracelet; *Monimen*, a Warning; *Monumentum*, a Monument, or Tomb; *Monitum*, an Admonition; &c. From some of these last, are also several other Nouns deriv'd, which may be learnt by Use and Observation. See a Dictionary.

Some deriv'd from Verbs, end in *a*, and signify a Male or Female; as, *Scriba*, a Scribe, from *scribo*, to write: Some in *bilis*; as, *flebilis*, to be lamented; and *Bundus*; as, *venerabundus*, Worshipping: Others in *ax*; as, *edax*, a great Eater, from *Edo* to eat, besides a great Number more of Verbals, having other Terminations. See *Lowe's Vocab.* page 28 and 29.

## Defective Verbs.

THERE are two Sorts of Verbs Defective.

1. Such as are only used in the Third Person singular, in all Moods and Tenses, and are therefore called *Impersonals*; as, *debet* it becometh; thus, *Decet*, *decebat*, *decebit*, *deceat*, *deceret*, *decere*, *decuit*, *decuerat*, *decuerit*, *decuisset*, *decuuisse*.\*

2. Such as are Defective in some Moods, Tenses, Numbers and Persons; and are these following.

Aio.

INDIC. Pres. aio, ais, ait. Pl. aiunt. Imperf. Aie-bam, -bas, -bat, -bamus, -batis, -bant. Perf. aisti, SUBJUNC. Pres. Aiam, aias, aiat. Pl. aiamus, aiant. IMP. ai, Part. Aiens, to say.

Amabo.

INDIC. Amabo, I pray thee.

Apage.

IMP. Apage. Pl. apagite, be gone.

Ausim.

SUBJ. Pres. Aus-im, -is, -it. Pl. -int, to dare,

Ave.

IMP. Av-e, -eto, -ete, -etote. INF. Pres. -ere, to hail or salute one.

Cedo.

IMP. Cedo. Pl. cedite, reach me, or tell.

Confit.

IND. Pres. Confit. SUBJ. Pres. confiat. IMP. confieret.

INF. confieri, to be done.

IND.

Defit. IND. *Pres.* *De-fit.* Pl. *-funt.* SUB, *Pres.* *-fiat.* INF. *-fieri,* to be wanting.

Es. IND. *Pres.* *Es,* *est:* *estur,* *Passive.* Pl. *estis.* SUBJ. *Imp.* *est-em,-es,-et.* Pl. *-emus,-etis,-ent.* IMP. *Es,* *esto.* Pl. *este,* *estote.* INF. *Pres.* *esse;* *Passive,* *essi,* to eat.

Explicit. IND. *Pres.* *explicit.* *Part.* *explicitus,* is finished or unfolds.

Faxo. } SUBJ. *Pres.* and *Fut.* { *Fax-o,* } *-is,-it.* Pl. *-int;* for  
Faxim. } *Fax-im,* } *fecerim,* and *fecero.* To see to it, do it, or grant.

Forem. SUBJ. *Imp.* *For-em,-es,-et.* Pl. *-emus,-etis,-ent.* INF. fore, might be; used for *esse*, &c.

Infio. IND. *Pres.* *Infio,* *infit.* Pl. *infunt,* to begin, and say.

Inquio. } IND. *Pres.* { *Inqu,-io,* } *-is,-it,-imus,-itis,-iunt.* *Imp.*  
Inquam. } *Inqu,-am,* } *inquiet,* *inquiet.* SUBJ. *Pres.* *inquiet.* IMP. *inque,* *inquito.* *Part.* *inquiens,* to say.

Meio. IND. *Pres.* *Meio.* IMP. *meiite.* INF. *meire.* *Part.* *meiens,* to make water.

Ovat. IND. *Pres.* *Ovat.* SUBJ. *Pres.* *ovet.* *Imp.* *ovaret.* *Part.* *ovans,* to triumph.

Quaeso. IND. *Pres.* *Quaeso,* *quaesit.* Pl. *quaesumus.* IMP. *quaese.* INF. *quaesere.* *Part.* *quaesens,* *quaesendus,* *quaelitus,* to beseech.

Salveo. IND. *Pres.* *Salveo.* *Fut.* *Salvebis.* IMP. *Salve,* *salveto;* *salvete,* *salvetote.* INF. *salvere,* to hail or salute one.

Vale. As, *Salve,* farewell.

NB. *Sis* for *si vis*, if thou wilt. *Sultis*, i. e. *si vultis.* *Agefis*, i. e. *Age si vis.* *Apagefis*, i. e. *Apage si vis.* *Videsis*, i. e. *Vide si vis.* *Sodes*, i. e. *Si audes.* *Capsis*, i. e. *Cape si vis.* &c. *Duit* for *Dederit*, in *Comic Poets.*

These four following are not used in the present Root; but are no where wanting in the perfect Root; nevertheless they are englisch'd both like the Present, and perfect Root.

Od-i. Coep-i, Nov-i, Memin-i, } *-eram,-erim,-ero,-issim,-isse,* } *To hate.*  
} } } } } *To begin.*  
} } } } } *To know.*  
} } } } } *To remember.*

But *Memini* hath frequently IMP. *memento.* Pl. *mementore:* And these following, *Meminens, Odio, odiet, odient, odibunt,* *odivit, oditur, odiaris, odiatur, odientes, odiendi, osus, osa sum,* *osurus;* and the Comp. *Perosus, Exosus,* 'are found in Authors: So are also *Coepio, coepiam, coepiat, coeparet: coepere, coepitus sum.*

*Dic, duc, fer, fac,* in the Imperative, are generally used for *dice, duce, &c.* but *facio* compounded, does not lose the *e.*

*Dor, for, der, furo* and *sci*, are not found, unless compounded.

\* Sometimes Impersonals are used Personally; as, *Ita ego pudeo. Non te haec pudet.*

Passives in the third Person Singular from any Actives, may be used impersonally; as, *Legitur a me*, I read. *Objicitur a te*, thou objectest. *Moeretur ab illo*, he mourns. *Enim sum a nobis*, we endeavour, &c. So also Neuters, and Actives Intransitive, governing a Case of their own Signification; as, *vivitur*, Folks live. *Pugnatum est*, they fought.

# The APPENDIX.

## OF AN ADVERB.

I. Adverbs of PLACE are five-fold, viz.

Adverbs signifying Motion,

(1) <i>in a Place;</i> (2) <i>to a Place;</i> (3) <i>towards a Place;</i> (4) <i>from a Place;</i> (5) <i>thru' or by a Place;</i>	UBI?	Where?
	Hic,	Here.
	Illiç,	There.
	Istic,	
	Ibi,	Within.
	Intus,	Without.
	Foris,	Every where.
	Ubique,	No where.
	Nutquam,	Some where.
	Alicubi,	Else where.
(1) <i>in a Place;</i> (2) <i>to a Place;</i> (3) <i>towards a Place;</i> (4) <i>from a Place;</i> (5) <i>thru' or by a Place;</i>	Alibi,	Any where.
	Ubivis,	In the same Place.
	Ibidem,	Whither?
	QUO?	Hither.
	Huc,	Thither.
	Illiç,	
	Isthuc,	To within.
	Intro,	To without.
	Foras,	To that Place.
	Eò,	To another Place.
(1) <i>in a Place;</i> (2) <i>to a Place;</i> (3) <i>towards a Place;</i> (4) <i>from a Place;</i> (5) <i>thru' or by a Place;</i>	Aliò,	To some Place.
	Aliquò,	To the same Place.
	Eodem,	QUORSUM? Whitherward?
	Versus,	Towards.
	Horsum,	Hitherward.
	Illorsum,	Thitherward.
	Sursunt,	Upwards.
	Deorsum,	Downwards.
	Antrorsum,	Forward.
	Retrorsum,	Backward.
(1) <i>in a Place;</i> (2) <i>to a Place;</i> (3) <i>towards a Place;</i> (4) <i>from a Place;</i> (5) <i>thru' or by a Place;</i>	Dextrorsum,	To the right hand.
	Sinistrorsum,	To the left hand.
	UNDE?	Prom whence?
	Hinc,	From hence.
	Illinc,	
	Isthinc,	From thence.
	Inde,	
	Aliunde,	From elsewhere.
	Alicunde,	From some Place.
	Sicunde,	If from any Place.
(1) <i>in a Place;</i> (2) <i>to a Place;</i> (3) <i>towards a Place;</i> (4) <i>from a Place;</i> (5) <i>thru' or by a Place;</i>	Utrinque,	On both Sides.
	Superne,	From above.
	Inferne,	From below.
	Coelitus,	From Heaven.
	Funditus,	From the Ground.
	QUA?	Which way?
	Hac,	This way.
	Illac,	That way.
	Isthac,	Another way.
	Alià,	

II. Adverbs of TIME are three-fold, viz. Such as signify,

(1) *Being in Time,* Either

1. <i>pre- sent;</i>	Nunc,	Now.
	Hodie,	To Day.
2. <i>Post;</i>	Tunc,	Then.
	Tum,	Yesterday.
3. <i>Future.</i>	Heri	Heretofore.
	Dudum,	
1. <i>Indefinite; remote;</i>	Pridem,	The Day before.
	Pridie,	3 Days ago.
2. <i>Very near;</i>	Nudiustertius,	Lately.
	Nuper,	Presently.
3. <i>Future.</i>	Jamjam,	By and by.
	Mox,	Immediately.
4. <i>Indefinite; remote;</i>	Statiim,	Instantly.
	Protinus,	Straightway.
1. <i>Indefinite;</i>	Illico,	To Morrow.
	Cras,	The Day after.
2. <i>Indefinite;</i>	Postridie,	Two Days hence.
	Perendie,	Not yet.
3. <i>Future.</i>	Nondum,	QUANDO? When?
	Aliquando,	Sometimes.
4. <i>Indefinite;</i>	Nonnunquam	
	Interdum,	Ever.
1. <i>Indefinite;</i>	Semper,	Never.
	Nunquam,	In the mean time.
2. <i>Continuance of Time.</i>	Interim,	
	Quotidie,	Daily.
1. <i>Indefinite;</i>	Diu,	Long.
	QUAMDIU?	How long?
2. <i>Indefinite;</i>	Tamdiu,	So long.
	Jamdiu,	
3. <i>Vicissitude or Repetition of Time.</i>	Jamdudum,	Long ago.
	Jampridem,	

(3) *Vicissitude or Repetition of Time.*

1. <i>Indefinite;</i>	Saepe,	Often.
	Rarò,	Seldom.
	Toties,	So often.
	Aliquoties,	For several Times,
	Vicissim,	
	Alternatim,	By turns.
	Rursus,	
	Iterum,	Again.
	Subinde,	
	Identidem,	
2. <i>Definite, or in number;</i>	Semel,	Ever and anon.
	Bis,	Once.
	Ter,	Twice.
	Quater,	Thrice.
		Four Times.

III. Adverbs

COMPARATIVE denoting

III. Adverbs of Order are,

Inde,	Then.	Deinceps, Afterwards.	Prim-ò,-ùm, First.
Deinde,	Hereafter.	Denuo, Again.	Secund-ò,-ùm, Secondly.
Dehinc,	Henceforth.	Denique, Finally.	Terti-ò,-ùm, Thirdly.
Porro,	Moreover.	Postremò, Lastly.	Quart-ò,-ùm, Fourthly.

The other Adverbs expressing QUALITY, MANNER, &c. are either *absolute* or *Comparative*.

Absolute denoting,

1. QUALITY simply; *as*, Bene, *well*; Malè, *ill*; fortiter, *bravely*; and innumerable others that come from *Adjective Nouns* or *Participles*.
2. CERTAINTY; *as*, profectò, certè, sanè, planè, nae, utique, ita, etiam, *truly, verily, yes*; quidni, *why not?* omnino, *certainly*.
3. CONTINGENCE; *as*, forte, forsan, fortassis, fors, *happily, perhaps, by chance, peradventure*.
4. NEGATION; *as*, Non, haud, *not*; nequaquam, *not at all*; nequitquam, *by no means*; minimè, *nothing less*.
5. PROHIBITION; *as*, Ne, *not*.
6. SWEARING; *as*, Hercle, pol, aedepol, mecastor, *by Hercules, by Pollux, &c.*
7. EXPLAINING; *as*, Ut potè, videlicet, scilicet, nimirum, nempe, *to wit, namely*.
8. SEPARATION; *as*, Seorsum, *apart*; separatim, *separately*; sìgillatim, *one by one*; viritim, *Man by Man*; oppidatim, *Town by Town, &c.*
9. JOYNING TOGETHER; *as*, Simul, unà, pariter, *together*; generaliter, *generally*; universaliter, *universally*; plerumque, *for the most part*.
10. INDICATION or POINTING at; *as*, En, ecce, *lo, behold*.
11. INTERROGATION; *as*, Cur, quare, quamobrem, *why, wherefore*; Num, an, *whether*; quomodo, qui, *how? To which add, Ubi, quò, quorsum, unde, quà, quando, quamdiu, quoties.*

Comparative denoting,

1. EXCESS; *as*, Valde, maximè, magnopere, summopere, admodum, oppidò, perquam, longè, *very much, exceedingly*; nimis, nimium, *too much*; prorsus, penitus, omnino, *altogether, wholly*; magis, *more*; meliùs, *better*; pejùs, *worse*; fortius, *more bravely*; and optimè, *best*; pessimè, *worst*; fortissimè, *most bravely*; and innumerable others of the *Comparative* and *Superlative Degrees*.
2. DEFECT; *as*, Fermè, ferè, propè, propemodum, penè, *almost*; parùm, *little*; paulò, paululùm, *very little*.
3. PREFERENCE; *as*, potius, satius, *rather*; potissimum, praepucè, praesertim, *chiefly, especially*; imò, *yes, nay, nay rather*.
4. LIKENESS or EQUALITY; *as*, Ita, sic, adeò, *so*; ut, uti, sicut, sicuti, velut, veluti, ceu, tanquam, quasi, *as, as if*; quemadmodum, *even as*; satis, *enough*; itidem, *in like manner*.
5. UNLIKENESS or INEQUALITY; *as*, aliter, secus, *otherwise*; alioqui or alioquin, *else*; Nedium, *much more, or much less*.
6. ABATEMENT; *as*, sensim, paulatim, pedentim, *by degrees, piece-meal*; vix, *scarcely*; aegrè, *hardly, with difficulty*.
7. EXCLUSION; *as*, Tantùm, solum, modo, tantummodo, duntaxat, *demum, only*.

1. Adverbs seem originally to have been contrived to express compendiously in *one Word*, what must otherwise have required *two or more*; as, *Sapienter*, wisely, for *cum sapientia*; *hic*, for *in hoc loco*; *semper*, for *in omni tempore*; *semel*, for *una vice*; *bis*, for *duabus vicibus*; *Hercule*, for *Hercules me juvet*: &c. therefore many of them are nothing else but *Adjective Nouns* or *Pronouns*, having the *Preposition* and *Substantive* understood; as, *quò*, *eo*, *eadem*, for *ad quae*, *ea*, *eadem* [*loca*]; or *cui*, *ei*, *eidem* [*loco*]: for of old these *Datives* ended in *o*. So *quà*, *hac*, *illàc*, &c. are plain *Adjectives* in the *Ablative Sing. Femin.* the *Word via*, a way, and *in* being understood. Many of them are compounds; as, *quomodo*, i. e. *quo modo*; *quemadmodum*, i. e. *ad quem modum*; *quamobrem*, i. e. *ob quam rem*; *quare*, i. e. [*pro*] *qua re*; *quorsum*, i. e. *versus quem* [*locum*]; *scilicet*, i. e. *scire licet*; *videlicet*, i. e. *vide licet*; *ilicet*, i. e. *ire licet*; *illico*, i. e. *in loco*; *magnopere*, i. e. *magno opere*; *nimirum*, i. e. *ni [est] mirum*, &c.

2. Adverbs of *Place*, of the first kind, answer to the Question *ubi*? The second to *quò*? The third to *quorsum*? The fourth to *unde*? and the fifth to *quà*? To which might be added a sixth *Quousque*, how far? answered by *Usque*, until; *Hucusque*, hitherto; *Eousque*, so far; *Hactenus*, hitherto, thus far; *Eatenus*, so far as; *Quadantenus*, in some measure: But these are equally applied to *Place* and *Time*.

3. Adverbs of *Time*, of the First Kind, answer to *quando*? of the Second to *quamdiu*, and *quamduidum*, or *quampridem*? of the Third to *quoties*?

4. Adverbs of *Quality* generally answer to the Question *quomodo*?

5. Some Adverbs of *Time*, *Place* and *Order*, are frequently used the one for the other; as, *Ubi*? where and when; *inde* from that place, from that time, thereafter, next; *hactenus*, thus far, with respect to place, time, or order, &c. Other Adverbs also may be classed under different heads.

6. Some Adverbs of *Time* are either *past*, *present*, or *Future*; as, *Jam*, already, now, by and by; *olim*, long ago, sometime hereafter.

7. *Interrogative Adverbs* of *Time* and *Place* doubled, or with the *Adjection* *cunque*, answer to the English *Adjection* *soever*; as, *ubiubi*, or *ubicunque* wheresoever; *quoquò* or *quocunque*, whithersoever, &c. and the same holds also in other *Interrogative Words*; as, *quisquis* or *quicunque*, whosoever, *quotquot* or *quotcunque*, how many *soever*; *quantusquantus* or *quantuscunque*, how great *soever*; *qualisqualis* or *qualiscunque*, of what kind or quality *soever*; *utut* or *utcunque*, however or howsoever, &c.

8. Adverbs derived from compared *Adjectives* do commonly form the same *Degrees of Comparison*; as, *doctè*, learnedly; *doctiùs*, more learnedly; *doctissime*, most learnedly.

*Bene*, well; *melius*, better; *optimè*, best: *Malè*, *pejus*, *pessimè*; *parum*, *minus*, *minimè*, &c. But these *Positives* in English frequently end in *ly*; and the Latin in *e*, *o*, *ter*, *um*, *im*. The *Comparative* changes or in *Adjectives*, into *us*, and the *Superlative* *mus*, into *me*.

9. The *Superlative* is sometimes expressed by the *Positive* of the chief *Adverb*, and another *Adverb* of the *Positive* or *Superlative* *Degree*; as, *valde bene*, for *optime*; *maximè violenter*, for *violentissimè*.

10. Some *Nouns* repeated with *by*, *for*, *from*, &c. may best be rendered in Latin by an *Adverb* in *im*: Thus, *Man* by *Man*, *viritim*; *by little and little*, *paulatim*, *sensim*; *by and by*, *statim*; *Word for Word*, *Verbatim*; *from Door to Door*, *Ostiatim*, &c.

11. *Not*, in English, comes either *after the Verb*, or *after its Sign*; but *non*, in Latin *before the Verb*; as, *I care not*, *non curo*: and *ne* forbidding, is joyned to the *Imperative* or *Subjunctive Mood*; as, *do not fear*, *ne timas*, or *ne time*.

12. *Ne*, asking a *Question*, is joined to the end of the first *Word* of the *Question*; as, *wilt thou read*? *visne legere*? 13. Adverbs

13. Adverbs of *Time*; *as*, *nunc* now; *tunc*, then; *tum*, then, &c. *Place*; *as*, *ubi*, where; *nusquam*, no where; *quo*, whither, &c. and *Quantity*; *as*, *parum*, a little; *satis*, enough, &c. are generally joined to the Genitive of Nouns; *as*, *satis Vini*, Wine enough.

14. All Adverbs are not to be marked with a grave Accent; only such as being other Parts of Speech are used adverbially, as, *seriò*, *unà*, *subitò*, &c.

## OF CONJUNCTIONS.

1. COPULATIVES are, *et*, *ac*, *atque*, *and*; *etiam*, *quoque*, *item*, *also*; *tum*, *cum*, *both*, *and*. Also, their *Contraries*, *Nec*, *neque*, *neu*, *neve*, *neither*, *nor*.

2. DISJUNCTIVES are, *aut*, *ve*, *vel*, *seu*, *five*, *either*, *or*.

3. CONCESSIVES are, *etsi*, *etiam si*, *tametsi*, *licet*, *quanquam*, *quamvis*, *tho'*, *altho'*, *albeit*.

4. ADVERSATIVES are, *sed*, *verum*, *autem*, *at*, *ast*, *atqui*, *but*; *tamen*, *attamen*, *veruntamen*, *verum*, *enim vero*, *yet notwithstanding*, *nevertheless*.

5. CAUSALS are, *Nam*, *namque*, *enim*, *for*; *quia*, *quippe*, *quoniam*, *because*; *quòd*, *that*, *because*.

6. ILLATIVES or RATIONALS are, *Ergo*, *ideo*, *igitur*, *idcirco*, *itaque*, *therefore*; *quapropter*, *quocirca*, *wherefore*; *proinde*, *therefore*; *cum*, *quum*, *seeing*, *since*; *quandoquidem*, *for as much as*.

7. FINALS or PERFECTIVES are, *ut*, *uti*, *that*, *to the end that*.

8. CONDITIONALS are, *si*, *sin*, *if*; *dum*, *modò*, *dummodo*, *provided*, *upon condition that*; *siquidem*, *if indeed*.

9. EXCEPTIVES or RESTRICTIVES are, *ni*, *nisi*, *unless*, *except*.

10. DIMINUTIVES are, *saltem*, *certè*, *at least*.

11. SUSPENSIVES or DUBITATIVES are, *an*, *anne*, *num*, *whether*; *ne*, *anon*, *whether not*; *necne*, *or not*.

12. EXPLETIVES are, *autem*, *verò*, *now*, *truly*; *quidem*, *equidem*, *indeed*.

13. ORDINATIVES are, *Deinde*, *thereafter*; *denique*, *finally*; *insuper*, *moreover*; *caeterùm*, *moreover*, *but*, *however*.

14. DECLARATIVES are, *videlicet*, *scilicet*, *nempe*, *nimirum*, &c. *to wit*, *namely*.

1. The same Words, as they are taken in different Views, may be both *Adverbs* and *Conjunctions*; *as*, *an*, *anne*, &c. are *suspensive Conjunctions*, and *Interrogative Adverbs*. The same may be said of the *Ordinative* and *Declarative Conjunctions*, which in another Sense may be ranked under *Adverbs of Order* and *Explaining*. So likewise *Utinam*, which is commonly called an *Adverb of wishing*, when more narrowly considered, is nothing else but the Conjunction, *Uti*, [that] with the Syllable *Nam* added to it, and *Opto* [I wish] understood; *as*, *Utinam adfuisse*, *ut tibi Deus bene vertat* *Supple*, *Opto*. But since both of them are undeclinable, there is no great need of being very nice in distinguishing them.

2. Different Parts of Speech compounded together, supply the Place of *Conjunctions*; *as*, *postea*, *afterwards*; *praeterea*, *moreover*; *propterea*, *because*, &c. which are made up of the Prepositions *post*, *praeter*, and *propter*, with *ea* the Pronoun.

3. Some *Conjunctions*, according to their natural order, generally stand first in a Sentence, or member of a Sentence (viz.) *ac*, *ast*, *at*, *atque*, *aut*, *et*, *namque*, *nec*, *neu*, *ni*, *nisi*, *quamobrem*, *quapropter*, *quare*, *quatenus*, *quin*, *quicunque*, *sed*, *seu*, *si*, *sin*, *five*, *vel*, *verum*. Some contrary to their natural order.

der stand in the second, and sometimes third Place. (viz.) *Autem, enim, quidem, quoque, vero, N.B. Enim, etenim, vero,* is sometimes placed first after any *Pause* or *Stop*, in Discourse or Writing. The rest may be indifferently placed in the beginning, *middle*, or *end*, where they may aptly come in.

4. *Que, ne, ve,* are called inseparable Conjunctions; because they are always joined to the end of such Words as in Sense they go before.

5. *Quod* that, denotes what is *past*, with respect to any *present, past, or future Time*; and is joined to the *Indicative*. But, *ut*, that, denotes what is *future* to any *present, past, or Future Tense*; and is joined to the *Subjunctive*. *Ut*, and not *quod*, is also used after *adeo, ideo, ita, sic, tam, accidit, contingit, &c.*

6. *Adverbs* and *Conjunctions* then only require a *Subjunctive Mood* after them, when they give a Signification of *Contingence* or *Uncertainty* to the *Verb*; as, *Si fueris Romae, if thou shalt [happen to] be at Rome.*

## OF A PREPOSITION.

IN,	englisht by	1. to, into, towards, upon, against, for, amongst, before, over, until, unto, signifying or implying <i>Motion, Approach, or Tendency</i> towards any <i>Person, Place, Thing, or Time</i> , governs an <i>Accusative</i> .	Requires an Accusative.
		2. In, within, among, on, at, before, signifying <i>Being, Rest, or Settlement</i> any where, governs an <i>Ablative</i> .	
SUB,	Signifying	1. <i>Motion</i> any whither; as, <i>Fluvius sub terras mergitur. Sub jugum mutuntur.</i> Yet we read <i>Sub Vexillo una mituntur.</i> Caes. de Bel. Gal.	Requires an Ablative.
		2. <i>Approach, or Nearness of any Time, &amp;c.</i> as, <i>sub idem tempus</i> , about the same Time; <i>sub noctem</i> , near the Night; <i>sub adventum</i> , at the point of his coming.	
		3. <i>Concerning</i> ; as, <i>sub ipsum tanti discriminis casum.</i>	
		4. <i>Bringing or reducing under the Power, &amp;c.</i> as, <i>sub potestate redigere.</i>	
		1. <i>Resting, or Settlement in, about, or near a Place, &amp;c.</i> as, <i>sub Templo</i> , nigh the Church; <i>sub oculis jacens</i> , lying before the Eyes; <i>sub oriente sunt provinciae.</i>	Requires an Ablative.
		2. <i>In any Time</i> ; as, <i>sub nocte</i> , in the Night.	
		3. <i>Being, keeping, or remaining under the Power, Command, Care, Rule, &amp;c.</i> as, <i>Sub potestate retinere. Sub iudice lis est. Sub poena mortis. Sub lege vel conditione. Sub titulo. Sub specie.</i>	

SUBTER under or in under governs either Case indifferently.

SUPER governs an Accusative, when it signifies,

1. *Time*; as, *super coenam*, at Supper Time; *Super vinum & epulas*, when [or while] they were drinking and Banqueting.
2. *Above or upon*; as, *Ostendit se super arcem urbis.*
3. *Above or aloft*; as, *Fugit alta superque Pelion umbrosum.* Ovid.
4. *Above or beyond, or after*; as, *Super Numidiam*, above Numidia. *Et multis Civitates positas super Pontum. Noctem super medium vigilabis.*
5. *Over and above, moreover or besides*; as, *Et super alias donationes amplissima Praedia addiit. Super haec mala. Super haec, moreover.* Yet we read, *Quae lateres, qui super musculo struantur, contineant.* Caes. de Bel. Gal. *super qua. Idem.* Also, *Super Gramine viridi.* But in this Case (I suppose)

Suppose) motion is not signified or implied. But if *Motion*, or *Rest*, &c. were critically distinguished, perhaps it might fall under the same Rules with *In* and *Sub*, as to its Government.

It governs an Ablative, when it signifies,

*About* or *concerning*, or *upon* for *concerning*; as, *Habuit & ipse super ea re concionem. Qui super tali causa eodem missi erant.*

*CLAM*, *privily*, *unknown to*, governs either Case indifferently; as, *Clam patrem, or patre.*

*Pone*, and *Secus* rarely occur. *Prope, usque, circiter, versus, and clam*, are thought to be properly Adverbs, the Preposition *ad* being understood after the four first, before an *Accusative*; and *quod ad*, before an *Accusative*, and *a* before an *Ablative*, after *Clam*. *Procul* also may be reckon'd amongst this Number which governs an *Ablative* with *a*, or *ab*, before it.

Prepositions used in *Apposition* express *Motion*, *Tendency*, *Rest*, *Settlement*, *Place*, *Space*, *Time*, *Cause*, *Reason*, *Price*, *Manner*, *Instrument*, or other *Circumstance* of a Thing.

When any *Voice* of a *Preposition uncompounded*, hath not a *Casual Word* after it, it cannot be then said to be a *Preposition*, but an *Adverb*.

The Use of Prepositions in Composition creates a great *Variety*, and gives a peculiar *Elegance* and *Beauty* to the Latin Tongue.

*Am, di or dis, re, se, con*, are called *inseparable Prepositions*; because they are never used but in *Composition*: However they generally add something to the Signification of the Words with which they are compounded; thus,

<i>Am, before a Vowel Amb,</i>	Signifies	Round about;	<i>Ambio</i> , to surround.
<i>Dis, sometimes for bet-</i>		Asunder;	<i>Distraho</i> , to draw a-
<i>ter Sounds - Sake</i>			ſunder. [der.
<i>Di,</i>		Again;	<i>Divello</i> , to pull asun-
<i>Re</i>		Aside or apart;	<i>Relego</i> , to read again.
<i>Se</i>		Together;	<i>Sepono</i> , to lay aside.
<i>Con, before b, m, p,</i>			<i>Congero</i> , to heap to-
<i>com, before a Vow-</i>			gether. [gether.
<i>el, co,</i>			<i>Commolo</i> , to grind to-
			<i>Coeo</i> , to come toge-
			ther.

Some add *ve*, for *vix*, which lessens the Signification of the Word it is compounded with; But *ve* for *vis* increases it.

These Prepositions, *Ad, con, in, ob, sub*, often change their last Letter into the same as the first of the Word they are compounded with; as, *ac-cresco, col-ludo, &c.*

Several Prepositions sometimes change, take a new, or lose some Letter or Letters; as, *Aufero, for Abfero, trajicio, for transjicio, prodeſſe for proeſſe.*

Compounded Prepositions have ordinarily the same Signification which they have out of Composition; as, *Adeo, I go to; Abeo, I go from. Yet de often signifies down; as, Descendo, I go down.*

*In*, many times changes its Signification, and commonly is as much as *Non*; as, *Ingratus, unthankful*: It seldom increases its Signification; as, *Incurvus, very crooked.*

*Ob, against*; as, *Oppono, I set against.*

*Per and Prae*, very commonly increase the Signification; as, *permagnus, very great, praedives, very rich.*

*Sub* commonly diminisheth the Signification; as, *Subtrifus, a little sad.*

# GRAMMATICAL TERMS

## Explain'd.

**A**BLATIVES ABSOLUTE, are those *Ablatives* which are said to be governed of no other *Word*; as, *Imperante Augusto natus est Christus*.

An ABSTRACT NOUN is a *Substantive* derived from an *Adjective*, and signifying the same *Quality* with that *Adjective* in General, without regard to the *Thing* in which the *Quality* is; as, *bonitas*, goodness; from *bonus*, good; *dulcedo*, sweet-ness; from *dulcis*, sweet.

ACTIVE VERB. See page 12.

ADJECTIONS are *Syllables* added to *Words*, to render them more *emphatical*, and are these following; *met*, *te*, *ce*, *pse*, *pte*, *cine*, *nam*, *dem*, *dam*, *dum*, *quam*, *ve*, *pote*, *cunque* and *quam*.

ADJECTIVES. page 1.

ADVERBS. page 27.

AMPLIFICATIVES, are such *Words* as magnify the Signification of their *Primitives*; as, *bitax*, given to drink; from *bibo*, to drink; *nasutus*, great nosed; from *nasus*, a Nose.

ANTECEDENT, is a *Word* coming before a *Relative*, and may be again repeated with it; as, *Vir sapit qui [Vir] p[ro]nca loquitur*, The Man is wise which [Man] speaketh few *Words*.

APPOSITION, is the coming together of two or more *Substantives*, (signifying the same *Thing*) in the same *Case*; as, *Flumen Rhenus*, the River Rhine.

CARDINALS, are *Nouns* of *Number*, which answer to *Quot*, how many; as, *unus*, one; *duo*, two; &c.

CASES of a *Noun* in Latin are for the most part different in *Termination*, and signify so many different *States* or *Relations* of the same *thing*; as, *Homo*, a *Man*; *hominis*, of a *Man*; *homini*, to a *Man*; *homine*, by a *Man*; &c.

COLLECTIVES are such *Words* as signify *more than one* in the *Singular*; as, *exercitus*, an *Army*; *pars*, *Part*.

COMMON Noun, —Gender, —Verb,  
see page 1. 2. 12.

COMPARATIVES. page 8.

COMPLEAT Verbs, are such as are used in all *Moods*, *Tenses*, *Numbers*, and *Persons*; as, *amo*, &c.

COMPOUND Words are such as are made of *two or more Words* put together, or of a *Word* and some *Syllabical Adjection*; as, *Injustus*, *per. lego*, *derelingo*, *egomet*.

CONJUGATIONS. vide page 15.

CONJUNCTIONS. page 27.

DECLINED Words. page 1.

DEFECTIVE Nouns are such as are not used in some *Case* or *Cases*, or *Number*. See page 38, 49.

DEMONSTRATIVES. page 11.

DENOMINATIVES are *Substantives* or *Adjectives* deriv'd from other *Nouns*; and are such *Words* as do not belong to the other *Classes* of *Derivatives*; as, *gratia*, favour; *Senator*, a Senator; from, *Gratus*, *Senex*; *trabeatus*, clad; from *trabea*.

DEPONENTS. page 12.

DERIVATIVES are those *Words* that come from others; as, *Justitia*, Justice; from *Justus*, just; *Lection*, a Lesson; from *lego* to read.

DESIDERATIVES are such *Verbs* as signify a *Desire* or *Endeavour* to do any *thing*: they are formed of the *latter Supine* by adding *rio*. They are all of the *fourth Conjugation*, and generally want both the *Preter perfect Tense*, and *Supine*; as, *coenatio*, I desire to sup; *Esurio*, I am hungry, or desire to eat.

DIMINUTIVES are such *Words* as diminish the *Sense* of their *Primitives*; as, *Libellus*, a little *Book*; *candidulus*, whitish; *forbillo*, I sp; from *Liber*, *candidus*, *forbeo*.

DISTRIBUTIVES are *Numerals* that answer to *Quoteni*, how many each; as, *Singuli*, one of each; *bini*, two by two; *terni*, by three and three, &c.

DOUBTFUL GENDER. see p. 3.

EMPHASIS, is an *earnestness* of Expression.

EPICENES. page 3.

FIGURE. page 30.

FREQUEN-

# GRAMMATICAL TERMS explain'd. 47

FREQUENTATIVES, are such Verbs as signify the doing of a Thing *much or often*: they are generally formed of the latter *Supine*, by changing *atu* into *ito*, from Verbs of the first; and *u* into *o*, from Verbs of the other three Conjugations. They are all of the first Conjugation; as, *Clamito*, I cry frequently; *dormito*, I sleep often; from *clamo*, *dormio*. From them are also formed other Frequentatives; as, from *curro*, *curso* and *curfito*: from *Facio*, *jacto*, and *jactito*.

GENDER. page 3.

GENTILES, are Denominations of Persons taken from their *Country*; as, *Perſa*, a Persian; *Aſer*, an African, &c. see page 11.

IMITATIVES are such Verbs as signify doing like the Noun they come from; as, *Graeciffo*, or *Graecor*, I do as the Greeks do; *Patriffo*, I imitate my Father.

IMPERATIVE Mood. page 13.

IMPERSONALS. page 38.

INCEPTIVES or INCHOATIVES are such Verbs as signify that a Thing is begun, and the Action is tending to Perfection. They are formed of the second Person Singular of the Indicative Mood Present Tense, by adding *co*. And are all of the third Conjugation, and want both preterperfect Tense and Supines; as from *caleo*, *cales*, is formed *caleſco*, I grow, or wax warm; *Lucescit*, the Day begins to break.

INDEFINITES are *Interrogatives* used without a *Question*. see page 11.

INDICATIVE Mood. page 13.

INFINITIVE Mood. page 13.

INTERJECTION. page 29.

INTERROGATIVES are Words by which we ask a Question; as, *quantus*, *qualis*, *quo*, *quando*, &c. see page 11.

INTRANSITIVES. page 12.

IRREGULAR Words are such as are not declined in every respect after the common manner.

ITERATIVES. See *Frequentatives*.

KIND of a Word. page 30.

MATERIALS are *Adjectives* which signify the *matter* or *colour* a Thing is of; as, *aureus*, golden.

MEDITATIVES. See *Desideratives*.

MOODS. page 13.

MULTPLICATIVES are *Numerals* that answer to *Quotuplex*, how many fold; as, *simplex*, single; *duplex*, double; &c.

NEUTER PASSIVES. page 12.

NOUN. page 1.

NUMBER is the Distinction between *one* and *several*: as, *Annus*, a Year; *Anni*, Years.

NUMERALS are *Adjectives* or *Adverbs* that denote *Number*; as, *one*, *two*, *three*, &c. *first*, *second*, *third*, &c. *once*, *twice*, *thrice*, &c.

OBLIQUE CASES are all except the Nominative and Vocative.

OBJECT of a Verb, is the *Case* that follows a *Verb Transitive*.

OPTATIVE Mood. page 13.

ORDINALS are *Numerals* which answer to *Quotus*, which in order; as, *primus*, first; *secundus*, second, &c.

PARTICIPLES. page 26.

PARTICLES are *Words of the Undeclined Parts of Speech*

PARTITIVES are *Adjectives* which signify *many severally*, and as it were *one by one*; as, *omnis*, *nullus*, *quisque*, &c. or *a part of many*; as, *quidam*, *aliquis*, *neuter*, *nemo*, &c.

PASSIVE Verbs. page 12.

PATRIALS. see *Gentiles*.

PATRONYMICS are Denominations of Persons, chiefly from their *Ancestors*; as, *Pelides*, Achilles, the Son of Peleus; *cÆacides*, Achilles, the Grandson of Æacus; *Nereis Galatea*, the Daughter of Nereus.

PATRONYMICALS, are Names taken from *Things*, as, *Towns*, *Springs*, *Rivers*, or *Mountains*; as, *Iliades*, Trojan Women, so called from *Ilium*, another Name for *Troy*.

PERSONS. page 14.

PERSONALS are those Verbs that are varied through the *Persons* in each Number.

POSITIVE Degree. page 8.

POSSESSIVES are *Adjectives* that signify *Possession* or *Property*; as, *Herilis*, belonging to the Master; *Muliebris*, Womanish. see page 11.

POTENTIAL Mood. page 13.

PREPO-

PREPOSITION. page 30.

PRONOUNS. page 10.

PROPER NOUN. page 1.

PRIMITIVES are those Words that come from no other Words; as, *Justus*, just; *lego*, to read.

PROPORTIONALS are Numerals that answer to *Quotuplus*, how much bigger; as, *duplicis*, twice as much; *triplus*, treble, &c.

RECIPROCAL Pronouns. page 11.

REDDITIVES are *Adjectives* which answer to *Relatives* or *Interrogatives*; as, *is*, *ea*, *tot*, *tantus*, *talis*, *meus*, *undecimus*, *hic*, &c.

REDUNDANTS are such Words as are declined in some measure after more than one *Pattern* or *Paradigm*. See the third Note of the fourth Declension, page 5, &c.

RELATIVES are such *Adjectives* as refer to a foregoing Noun; as, *qui*, *quantus*, *quantis*, *quotus*. See p. 11.

RIGHT CASES are the *Nominative*, and *Vocative*.

ROOTS. page 15.

A SIMPLE WORD is that which was never more than one Word, viz. not made up of two or more Words; as, *Justus*, just; *lego*, I read.

SPECIES. See Kind.

SUBJECT of a Verb is its *Nominative Case*, or whatsoever stands in the room thereof.

SUBSTANTIVES. page 1.

SUBSTANTIVELY. page 30.

SUBJUNCTIVE. page 13.

SUPERLATIVE. page 8.

SYNCOPE, a Figure in Grammar whereby a *Letter* or *Syllable* is taken out of the middle of a Word; as, *amārunt*, for *amaverunt*.

TEMPORAL Adverbs, are Adverbs of *Time*.

TERMINATION of a Word, is its *ending*.

TRANSITIVE. page 12.

VERB. page 12.

VERBALS are *Nouns* derived from *Verbs*; as, *Vox*, a Voice; from *voco*, to call; *Bibax*, a great Drinker; from *bibo*, to drink. See page 25.



## GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES.

To try the Scholars Judgment in the most material  
Parts of the Introduction.

## I. Exercise on Page 1.

Name which are *Substantives* and which *Adjectives*, which  
*Proper*, and which *Common*.

A Pen.	Bitter.	Paper.	Sharp.	Thames.	John.	Moses.
Vice.	The Sky.	Small.	Sword.	River.	Capitol.	Mosaical.
Deep.	Frost.	Book.	Ink.	City.	Capitoline.	Oxford.
An Arm.	Thick.	Long.	James.	George.	Francis.	Oxonian.
Black.	White.	Fine.	London.	High.	Franciscan.	Spanish.

## II. Exercise on Number. page 2.

Name which are *Singular*, and which *Plural*.

Candle.	Men.	Dogs.	Seats.	Luxury.	Brightness.	Tongs.
Candles.	Woman.	Line.	Leaves.	Rhetorick.	Goodness.	Bellows.
Letters.	Oxen.	Light.	Poison.	Parsley.	Streets.	Sheep.
Fingers.	Feet.	Wisdom.	The People.	Gold.	Parents.	Dutcheſſ.
Head.	Life.	Favours.	Joseph.	No body.	Horse.	Ale.
Knife.	Quills.	Honour.	Patience.	Books.	Knives.	Kingdoms.

## III. Exercise on Case. page 2.

Name what *Case* each *Substantive* is of.

A King governs the *Subjects* of his *Realm*, and makes *Laws* for his *Peo-  
ple* by the help of his *Ministers*.

God's *Goodness* is great; he has offered *Salvation* to *Mankind* by his *Son*.  
*John*, bring the *Usher's Dictionary* to the *Master*.

Boys, our *Master* will give a *Reward* to my *Uncle's Maid*, who gave him  
the lost *Penknife*, which she found in the *Street*.

IV. Exercise on *Gender*. page 3.Name which are *Masculine* and which *Feminine*, &c.

A Cock.	A Guide.	A Dog.	A Companion.	A Boy.	A Prince's.
A Hen.	An Author.	A Bitch.	A Woman.	A King.	A Horse.
A Girl.	A Bride.	A Parent.	An Enemy.	A Queen.	A Mare.
A Man.	A Drake.	A Youth.	A Keeper.	A Prince.	A Swine.

## V. Exercise on Page 4.

Decline *Musa*, *Annus*, *Canis*, *Manus*, and *Facies* through both *Numbers*, giving the English of each *Case*.VI. Name what *Example* each of these *Substantives* is declined after.

| <i>Nom.</i> <i>Gen.</i> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Poet-a,-ae.             | Le o,-onis.             | Chart-a,-ae.            | Ment-um,-i.             | R es,-ei.               |
| Aqu-a,-ae.              | Sign-um,-i.             | Sp es,-ei.              | Tunic-a,-ae.            | Hom-o,-inis.            |
| Anim-us,-i.             | Magn-es,-etis.          | Man us,-us.             | Annul-us,-i.            | Mess-is,-is.            |
| Maci-es,-ei.            | Corn-ix,-icis.          | Vell us,-eris.          | Trib-us,-us.            |                         |
| Nub-es,-is.             | Cant-us,-us.            | A-per,-pri.             | Pu-er,-eri.             |                         |

## VII. Exercise on Page 6.

Name what *Example* each of these *Adjectives* is declined after, and also the *Gender* of each *Termination*.

Bon-us,-a,-um.	A-ter,-tra,-trum.	Ten-er,-era,-erum.	Trift-is,-e.
Doct-us,-a,-um.	Ingens.	Sa-cer,-cra,-crum.	Meli-or,-us.
Velox.	Suav-is,-e.	Dives.	Pulchri-or,-us.
Brev-is,-e.	Repens.	Util-is,-e.	Vetus.
Alti-or,-us.	Audax.	Tut-us,-a,-um.	

## VIII. Exercise on Page 8.

Name which are *Positive*, which *Comparative*, and which *Superlative*.

Good.	Worse.	More quiet.	Beautiful.
Sweet.	Less.	Deeper.	Very pleasant.
Higher.	Much.	Better.	Thinner.
Low.	More learned.	Bad.	Foolish.
Longest.	Plainer.	Little.	More Wise.
Most fit.	Very soft.	Most.	Most Supreme.
Exceeding Rich.	Wide.	Least.	Worst.
Blackest.	Brownest.	Dark.	More.
Very sweet.	Heady.	Prodigious large.	
Best.	Most Excellent.	Excessive high.	

## IX.

## Exercise on Page 10.

Decline *Ego, Tu, Sui*, through both Numbers, with their *English* in each Case; and *Quis, ille, iste, ipse, meus, tuus, suis, nosfer, uester, nostras, uestras*, and *cujas*, without their English.

## X.

## Exercise on Page 12.

Name what *Kind* each *Verb* is of.

*Doceo, to teach.*  
*Apto, to fit.*  
*Castigo, to chastise.*  
*Duco, to lead.*  
*Ægroto, to be sick.*  
*Punior, to be punished.*  
*Sitio, to Thirst.*  
*Medeor, to Heal.*  
*Audior, to be heard.*

*Ambulo, to walk.*  
*Hortor, { to exhort, or  
be exhorted.*  
*Amplexor, to embrace.*  
*Sector, { to follow, or  
be followed.*  
*Deliro, to Dote.*  
*Vaco, to be at leisure.*  
*Mutor, to be changed.*

*Aro, to Plow.*  
*Areo, to be dry.*  
*Sileo, to be silent.*  
*Vireo, to be green.*  
*Sumo, to take.*  
*Cano, to sing.*  
*Jungor, to be joyned.*

## XI.

## Exercise on Page 13.

Name what *Mood* each *Verb* is of.

When a Man has laboured all day, he desires to lie down, that he may sleep, and rest.

Honour thy Parents, that thy days may be prolonged.

Strive to improve in Learning, when thou art in School; then thy Master will Love thee, and endeavour as much as Possible to encourage thee.

When thou goest to School do not play; but make haste; that thou mayst be ready to repeat thy Lesson, when thy Master calls thee.

## XII.

## Exercise on Page 14.

Name what *Tense*, *Number*, and *Person*, each of these *Verbs* is of.

After the Boys had been dismissed, they played a long while in the Court. I have observed the Master's Orders; but John who is playing, and neglects his Business, will be whipped.

When thou wast composing thy Exercise, we were playing.

If ye play, ye shall be beaten.

I had made all my Exercise when James came into the Room.

Thou hast blotted our Exercises, for which we shall be corrected.

When we had said our Lessons, the other Boys laid up their Books.

## XIII. Exercise on Page 15.

Name the Conjugation of each of the following regular Verbs; and give their Roots.

Aanim-āre, Faces-ēre, Copul-āre, Mun-īre, Hab-ēre, Vis-ēre, Terr-ēre, Sit-īre, Em-ēre, Obed-īre, Par-ēre, Numer-āre, Voc-āre, Bib-ēre, Grunn-īre, Lat-ēre, Dorm-īre, Sper-āre.

## XIV. Exercise on Page 16.

Name the first Person Singular of *Sum* in every *Mood* and *Tense*.

## XV. Exercise on Page 17.

Look upon the *Paradigm* of the Verb *Sum*, and vary *Possum*, *Prosum*, and *Desum*, through all its *Persons*, both *Sing.* and *Plural* in each *Mood* and *Tense*.

## XVI. Exercise on Page 18, 19, 20, 21.

1. Name the first Person Singular of *Amo*, *Moneo*, *Lego*, and *Audio* in every *Mood* and *Tense*, Both *Active* and *Passive*.

2. Decline *Amo*, &c. in the *Present Tense* with the Sign *do*, and in the *Imperfect* with the Sign *did* before its *English*.

3. Decline *Amo*, *Moneo*, *Lego*, *Audio*, &c. through the *Subjunctive Mood*, with all the *Subjunctive Signs* proper to be used in each *Tense*, before their *English*, both in the *Active* and *Passive Voice*.

4. Decline the same Verbs with the Conjunction *cum*, when; *quamvis*, altho'; *ut*, that; *si*, if; and *utinam*, I wish; before them, giving their *English*.

## XVII. Page 22.

Decline the Verb *Habeo* in all *Moods*, *Tenses*, *Numbers*, and *Persons*, with its *English*.

## XVIII. Exercise on Page 23.

Form the *Gerunds*, *Participles*, and *Supines*, from the following Verbs.

1. *Conj.*

2. *Conj.*

3. *Conj.*

4. *Conj.*

Damno. Postulo. Habeo. Suadeo.

Dico. Emo.

Munio. Partio.

Muto. Puto.

Moneo. Video.

Punio. Obedio.

Onero. Tracto.

Doceo. Maneo.

Erudio. Polio.

Scribo. Prehendo.

XIX. Exercise

## XIX. Exercise on Page 24.

Decline *Volo*, *Cupio*, *Facio*, &c. and *Queo*, in all their *Moods*, and *Tenses*, *Numbers*, and *Persons*.

## XX. Exercise on Page 26.

Name what *Tense* each of the following *Participles* is of.

I see James *running*.

I am *about to go* to London.

That Orator *taught* by our Master, is *to be praised* for his Eloquence.

Do not ye see William *reading* that Book of Philosophy, *written* by Sir Isaac Newton; *he is to be admired* for his Ingenuity, and *is ready* to write a Treatise of Philosophy himself.

## XXI. Exercise on Page 8.

Name the *Comparative* and *Superlative* of the following *Adjectives*, both in *Latin* and *English*.

<i>Abruptus</i> , <i>broken</i> .	<i>Fidelis</i> , <i>faithful</i> .	<i>Multus</i> , <i>much</i> .
<i>Acutus</i> , <i>sharp</i> .	<i>Felix</i> , <i>happy</i> .	<i>Munificus</i> , <i>liberal</i> .
<i>Agilis</i> , <i>nimble</i> .	<i>Fortis</i> , <i>valiant</i> .	<i>Niger</i> , <i>black</i> .
<i>Aptus</i> , <i>fit</i> .	<i>Gracilis</i> , <i>slender</i> .	<i>Parcus</i> , <i>sparing</i> .
<i>Arduus</i> , <i>hard</i> .	<i>Gratus</i> , <i>welcome</i> .	<i>Parvus</i> , <i>little</i> .
<i>Audax</i> , <i>bold</i> .	<i>Gravis</i> , <i>heavy</i> .	<i>Piger</i> , <i>lazy</i> .
<i>Benedicus</i> , <i>speaking</i> [well of].	<i>Habilis</i> , <i>fit</i> .	<i>Pius</i> , <i>godly</i> .
<i>Benignus</i> , <i>kind</i> .	<i>Humanus</i> , <i>courteous</i> .	<i>Prosper</i> , <i>fortunate</i> .
<i>Bonus</i> , <i>good</i> .	<i>Humilis</i> , <i>low</i> .	<i>Rarus</i> , <i>seldom</i> .
<i>Brevis</i> , <i>short</i> .	<i>Imbecillis</i> , <i>feeble</i> .	<i>Recens</i> , <i>fresh</i> .
<i>Celeber</i> , <i>famous</i> .	<i>Impius</i> , <i>wicked</i> .	<i>Ruber</i> , <i>red</i> .
<i>Celer</i> , <i>swift</i> .	<i>Ingenuus</i> , <i>ingenuous</i> .	<i>Saluber</i> , <i>wholesome</i> .
<i>Charus</i> , <i>dear</i> .	<i>Jucundus</i> , <i>pleasant</i> .	<i>Sanctus</i> , <i>holy</i> .
<i>Creber</i> , <i>frequent</i> .	<i>Laetus</i> , <i>glad</i> .	<i>Similis</i> , <i>like</i> .
<i>Dexter</i> , <i>lucky</i> .	<i>Lenis</i> , <i>gentle</i> .	<i>Tenuis</i> , <i>slender</i> .
<i>Dignus</i> , <i>worthy</i> .	<i>Magnificus</i> , <i>Magnificent</i> .	<i>Turpis</i> , <i>filthy</i> .
<i>Docilis</i> , <i>apt to learn</i> .	<i>Magniloquus</i> , <i>speaking loftily</i> .	<i>Tutus</i> , <i>safe</i> .
<i>Facilis</i> , <i>easy</i> .	<i>Magnus</i> , <i>great</i> .	<i>Velox</i> , <i>swift</i> .
<i>Facundus</i> , <i>eloquent</i> .	<i>Malevolus</i> , <i>spiteful</i> .	<i>Venustus</i> , <i>Beautiful</i> .
<i>Ferox</i> , <i>fierce</i> .	<i>Malus</i> , <i>bad</i> .	<i>Vetus</i> , <i>old</i> .
	<i>Mitis</i> , <i>meek</i> .	<i>Utilis</i> , <i>useful</i> .

## XXII. Exercise on Page 36, and 37.

Decline the *Compound Pronouns*, through their *Cases*, in both *Numbers*.

## XXIII. Exercise on Page 38.

Decline the following *Impersonal Verbs* through all the *Moods* and *Tenses*; viz. *Delectat*, 1. *Poenitet*, 2. *Studetur*, 2. *Oportet*, 2. *Statur*, 1. *Pudet*, 2.

Exercise

## XXIV. Exercise on Page 4 and 6.

Those Substantives and Adjectives that have *Asterisks* before them, being chiefly taken out of the *Notes* of the *Introduction* and the *Appendix*, are generally such as are either *Defective* in *Number*, or *Case*; or else differ in some Respects from the Examples of *Declension*; therefore it may be proper to omit them, till the Scholar is capable of understanding the *Appendix*.

## A

**A** Bi-es, etis, f. a Fir-tree.  
 \*Aborigin-es, um, ancient Inhabitants of Italy.  
 \*Acer, sharp.  
 Acerbus, bitter.  
 Aci-es, an Edge.  
 Acicul-a, ae, f. a Pin.  
 Acti-o, ónis, f. an action.  
 \*Ac-us, ús, f. a Needle.  
 Ac-us, eris, n. Chaff.  
 Adagium, a Proverb.  
 Adam-as, ántis, m, a Diamond.  
 \*Adulter, i, m. an Adulterer.  
 \*Ae-s, ris, n. Brass.  
 Aeft-us, ús, m. Heat.  
 \*Aether, eris, m. the Sky.  
 Aevum, an Age.  
 A-ger, gri, m. a Field.  
 Al-a, ae, f. a Wing.  
 \*Alacer, chearful.  
 \*Al-es, itis, m. f. a great Bird.  
 \*Alius, another.  
 \*Alter, the other.  
 \*Altar-e, is, n. an Altar.  
 \*Ambo, both.  
 \*Ann-is, is, m. a River.  
 Am-or, oris, m. Love.  
 \*Amuff-is, is, f. a Carpenter's Rule.  
 \*Anchif-es, ae. Anchifés.  
 Angul-us, i, m. a Corner.  
 Anim-a, ae, f. a Soul.  
 \*Anim-al, ális, n. an Animal.  
 Anim-us, i, m. a Mind.  
 \*Anub-is, is, m. an Egyptian God.

Ann-us, i, m. a Year.  
 Ans-er, eris, m. a Goose.  
 \*Antonius, Anthony.  
 An-us, ús, f. an old Woman.  
 \*Ap-es, is, f. a Bee.  
 Aptus, fit.  
 \*Aqual-es, is, m. a Water-pot.  
 Arb-or, oris, f. a Tree.  
 \*Arc-us, ús, m. a Bow.  
 Ari-es, etis, m. a Ram.  
 \*Arpin-as, atis, m. f. one of Arpinum.  
 \*Ar-s, tis, f. a Trade.  
 \*Art-us, ús, m. a Limb.  
 \*Asper, rough.  
 \*Astu, by Craft.  
 \*Athen-ae, arum, Athens.  
 \*Athos, the Name of a Mountain.  
 Ater, black.  
 Atr-ox, ócis, cruel.  
 \*Aur-is, is, f. an Ear.  
 \*Aurum, Gold.  
 \*Av-is, is, f. a Bird.  
 Ax-is, is, m. an Axle-tree,

## B.

\*Bacchanali-a, orum, n. Feasts of Bacchus.  
 Bacul-us, i, m. a Stick.  
 \*Baet-is, is, a River in Spain.  
 Bell-is, idis, f. a Daisie.  
 Bellum, War.  
 Benignus, kind.  
 Besti-a, ae, f. a Beast.  
 \*Biden-s, tis, m. a Pitch-fork.  
 \*Bilbil-is, is, femin. a Town's Name.

\*Bin-i, ae, a, two by two.  
 \*Bipenn-is, is, f. a Halbert.  
 \*Bip-es, edis, two footed.  
 Bonus, good.  
 \*Bo-s, vis, m. f. an Ox or Cow.  
 Brev-is, e, Short.  
 \*Bucolic-a, orum, n. pastoral Songs.  
 Buf-o, ónis, m. a Toad.  
 Bull-a, ae, f. a Bubble.  
 \*Bur-is, is, f. a Plow-tail.  
 Bux-us, i, f. a Box-tree.

## C.

\*Cael-ebs, ibis, m. f. a Batchelor.  
 \*Caesari-es, ei, f. a lock of Hair.  
 \*Caeter,a, um, the other.  
 \*Calc-ar, áris, n. a Spur.  
 Cal-ix, icis, m. a Cup.  
 \*Campester, Champain.  
 \*Canal-is, is, m. f. a Chaanel.  
 Can-cer, cri, m. a Crab-Fish.  
 Can-is, is, m. and f. a Dog or Bitch.  
 \*Cannab-is, is, f. Hemp.  
 Cant-us, ús, m. a Tune.  
 Cap-o, ónis, m. a Capon.  
 Cap-ut, itis, n. a Head.  
 \*Carbas-us, i, m. f. fine Linen.  
 Car-o, nis, f. Flesh.  
 Cafe-us, i, m. Cheese.  
 Cass-is, idis, f. a Helmet.  
 Cactus, Chaste.  
 Caten-a,

Caten-a, ae, f. a *Chain*.  
 \*Celeber, famous.  
 \*Celer, swift footed.  
 Ceras-us, i, f. a *Cherry-tree*.  
 \*Cervic-al, alis, n. a *Bolster*.  
 \*Cerevifi-a, ae, f. *Beer*.  
 Chart-a, ae, f. *Paper*.  
 \*Chlam-ys, ydis, fem. a *short Cloak*.  
 Cib-us, i, m. *Meat*.  
 Gingulum, a *Girdle*.  
 \*Civ-is, is, m. f. a *Citizen*.  
 \*Claudi-us, i, a *Man's Name*.  
 \*Coelum, *Heaven*.  
 \*Clav-is, is, f. a *Key*.  
 Coen-a, ae, f. a *Supper*.  
 \*Collar-e, is, n. a *Band*.  
 \*Coll-is, is, m. a *little Hill*.  
 Colu-ber, bri, m. a *Snake*.  
 Com-es, itis, m. f. a *Companion*.  
 Comis, *courteous*.  
 Communis, *common*.  
 \*Comp-os, otis, possess'd of.  
 \*Confor-s, tis, a *Husband or Wife*.  
 \*Continen-s, tir, f. a *Continent*.  
 \*Corneli-us, i, a *Man's Name*.  
 \*Cornifer, carrying a *Horn*.  
 \*Corniger, wearing *Horns*.  
 Corn-ix, icis, f. a *Crow*.  
 \*Cornu, n. a *Horn*.  
 \*Cornus, f. a *Cornel-tree*.  
 Corp-us, oris, n. a *Body*.  
 Corv-us, i, m. a *Raven*.  
 Coryl-us, i, f. a *Hazel*.  
 Co-s, tis, f. a *Whetstone*.  
 Crassius, *thick*.  
 \*Crat-is, is, f. a *Rack for Hay*.  
 Creber, *frequent*.  
 Crim-en, inis, n. a *Fault*.  
 Cru-or, oris, m. *gore Blood*.  
 Cr-us, uris, n. the *Leg*.

\*Cucum-is, is, m. a *Cucumber*.  
 Curr-us, us, m. a *Char riot*.  
 Curvus, *crooked*.  
 Cust-os, ódis, m. f. a *Keeper*.  
 \*Cut-is, is, f. the *Skin*.

## D.

D Am-a, ae, m. f. a *Buck or Doe*.  
 Damnum, a *Loss*.  
 \*De-a, ae, f. a *Goddess*.  
 Dec-us, oris, n. *Honour*.  
 Deformis, *Deformed*.  
 \*Delicium, a *Delight*.  
 \*Delos, f. the *Name of an Island*.  
 Demen-s, tis, mad.  
 Den-s, tis, m. a *Tooth*.  
 Dens-us, *Thick*.  
 \*De-us, i, m. *God*.  
 \*Dexter, lucky, or the *right Hand*.  
 \*Dialectic-á, ae, f. *Logick*.  
 Dicti-o, ónis, f. a *Word*.  
 \*Diphthong-us, i, f. a *Diphthong*.  
 Dirus, *cursed*.  
 \*Div-es, itis, *Rich*.  
 Doct-or, óris, mas. a *Teacher*.  
 \*Dol-or, óris, m. *Grief*.  
 Domin-a, ae, f. a *Lady*.  
 Domin-us, i, m. a *Lord*.  
 \*Domus, f. a *Houſe*.  
 Donum, a *Gift*.  
 Do-s, tis, f. a *Portion*.  
 Drac-o, ónis, m. a *Dragon*.  
 Dulcis, *sweet*.  
 \*Duo, two.  
 Du-x, cis, m. f. a *Leader*.

## E.

\*E Briet-as, átis, fem. *Drunkenness*.  
 Ebri-us, *Drunk*.  
 \*Effigi-es, ei, f. an *Image*,

Egenus, *beggarly*.  
 Elepha-s, ntis, m. an *Elephant*.  
 Ens-is, is, m. a *Sword*.  
 \*Equ-a, ae, f. a *Mare*.  
 Equ-es, itis, m. f. a *Rider*.  
 \*Equeſter, belonging to an *Horſeman*.  
 Equu-s, i, m. a *Horse*.  
 Err-or, óris, m. a *Miſtake*.  
 \*Eusebi-us, i, a *Man's Name*.  
 \*Exempl-ar, áris, n. a *Copy*.  
 Exercit-us, us, m. an *Army*.  
 Exit-us, us, m. an *End*.  
 \*Exter, *Foreign*.  
 Ex-ul, ulis, m. f. a *ba nished Person*.

## F.

F Abul-a, ae, f. a *Tale*.  
 Faci-es, ei, f. a *Face*.  
 Facundus, *eloquent*.  
 Fag-us, i, f. a *Beech-tree*.  
 Fall-ax, acis, *deceitful*.  
 Fal-x, cis, f. a *Sickle*.  
 Fam-a, ae, f. a *Report*.  
 \*Fam-es, is, f. *Hunger*.  
 \*Fas, n. *Right*.  
 \*Febr-is, is, f. a *Fever*.  
 Fel-is, is, f. a *Cat*.  
 Fem-ur, oris, n. a *Thigh*.  
 Fer-ox, ócis, *fierce*.  
 \*Ficus, f. a *Fig*.  
 Fidel-is, e, *Faithful*.  
 Fid-es, ei, f. *Faith*.  
 \*Fili-a, ae, a *Daughter*.  
 \*Fili-us, i, a *Son*.  
 \*Fin-is, is, m. f. an *End*.  
 \*Fissilis, *easy to be clo ven*.  
 Fittul-a, ae, f. a *Pipe*.  
 Fluct-us, us, m. a *Wave*.  
 Flum-en, inis, n. a *River*.  
 Foed-us, eris, neut. a *League*.  
 Folium, a *Leaf*.  
 Foss-or, oris, mas. a *Ditcher*.  
 \*Fraenum,

\**Fraenum*, a Bridle.  
*Fragil-is*, *e*, brittle.  
*Fra-ter*, *tris*, a Brother.  
*Frigidus*, *Cold*.  
*Fung-us*, *i*, *m*. a *Mushroom*.  
*Fur*, *fūris*, *m*. *f*. a *Thief*.  
\**Fusi-is*, *is*, *m*. a Club.  
*Fus-us*, *i*, *m*. a *Spindle*.

## G.

**G** *Aler-us*, *i*, *m*. a *Hat*.  
*Gall-us*, *i*, *m*. a *Cock*.  
\**Gelu*, *n*. *Frost*.  
*Gemm-a*, *ae*, *f*. a *Jewel*.  
\**Gen-er*, *eri*, *m*. a *Son in Law*.  
*Generosus*, *Noble*.  
*Gen-s*, *tis*, *f*. a *Nation*.  
\**Geni-us*, *i*, *m*. a *Genius*,  
\**Genu*, *n*. a *Knee*.  
*Gen-us*, *eris*, *n*. a *Kind*.  
\**Georgi-us*, *i*, *George*.  
*Germ-en*, *inis*, *n*. a *Sprout*.  
\**Gibber*, *a*, *um*, crooked in the Back.  
\**Gingib-er*, *eris*, *n*. *Ginger*.  
*Glaber*, *smooth*. [*ger*.]  
\**Glaci-es*, *ei*, *f*. *Ice*.  
*Glan-s*, *dis*, *f*. an *Acorn*.  
\**Glut-en*, *inis*, *n*. *Glue*.  
*Gnarus*, *skilful*.  
*Grad-us*, *us*, *m*. a *Degree*.  
*Grandis*, *Great*.  
*Grand-o*, *inis*, *f*. *Hail*.  
*Granum*, a *Grain*.  
\**Grates*, *f*. *Thanks*.  
*Gravis*, *Heavy*.  
*Greis-us*, *us*, *m*. a *Step*.  
*Gre-x*; *gis*, *m*. a *Flock*.  
\**Gumm-is*, *is*, *f*. *Gum*.  
*Gurg-es*, *itis*, *m*. a *Whirlpool*.  
*Gutt-a*, *ae*, *f*. a *Drop*.  
*Gutt-ur*, *uris*, *n*. a *Throat*.

## H.

**H** *Abilis*, *fit*.  
*Haer-es*, *edis*, *m*.  
*E*, *an Heir*.

\**Haeres-is*, *is*, *f*. *Heresy*.  
*Heb-es*, *etis*, *dull*.  
*Hellu-o*, *ónis*, *m*. a *Glutton*.

*Herb-a*, *ae*, *f*. an *Herb*.  
*Her-u*, *i*, *m*. a *Mister*.  
\**Hierosolym-a*, *orūm*, *Jerusalem*.

*Hirsutus*, *Hairy*.  
*Hirud-o*, *inis*, *fem*. an *Horseleech*.

*Hom-o*, *inis*, *m*. *f*. a *Man or Woman*.

*Hon-or*, *óris*, *m*. *Honour*.  
*Hor-a*, *ae*, *f*. an *Hour*.  
*Hort-u*, *i*, *m*. a *Garden*.  
\**Hosp-es*, *itis*, *m*. *f*. an *Host*, or *Guest*.

*Host-is*, *is*, *m*. *f*. an *E-nemy*.

*Humanus*, *Courteous*.  
*Hum-u*, *i*, *f*. the *Ground*.

## I.

**I** *Cter-u*, *i*, *mas*. the *Jaundice*.

\**Ign-is*, *is*, *m*. *Fire*.  
*Illustris*, *Famous*.

*Imag-o*, *inis*, *f*. an *Image*.  
\**Im-ber*, *bris*, *m*. a *Show-er*. [ful.]

\**Immemor*, *-is*, *unmind*.  
\**Impar*, *-is*, *uneven*.

*Impius*, *wicked*.  
\**Imp-o*, *otis*, *unable*.

\**Impub-is*, *e*, *unripe of Age*.

*Inanis*, *empty*.  
*Incol-a*, *ae*, *m*. *f*. an *Inhabitant*.

*Ind-ex*, *icis*, *m*. *f*. a *Discoverer*.

*Infan-s*, *tis*, *m*. *f*. an *Infant*.

\**Inficias*, *f*. a *Denial*.  
*Ingenium*, *Wit*.

\**Ino-ps*, *pis*, *needy*.  
*Insanus*, *Mad*.

*Inson-s*, *tis*, *harmless*.  
*Integer*, *Whole*.

*Interpr-es*, *itis*, *m*. *f*. an *Interpreter*.

## J.

**J** *Anu-a*, *ae*, *f*. a *Gate*.  
*Jejunus*, *Fasting*.

\**Jes-us*, *u*, *m*. *Christ*.  
\**Joc-u*, *i*, *m*. a *Jest*.

*Jugum*, a *Yoke*.  
\**Jumentum*, *n*. a *Beast of Labour*.

*Jus*, *uris*, *n*. a *Law*.  
\**Juven-is*, *is*, *m*. *f*. a *Young Person*.

\**Jurisconsult-u*, *i*, *m*. a *Lawyer*.

## L.

**L** *Acer*, *a*, *um*, *Torn*.  
\**Lacus*, *m*. a *Lake*.

*Lanist-a*, *ae*, *m*. a *Fencer*.  
*Lan-x*, *cis*, *f*. a *Scale*.

\**Lap-is*, *idis*, *m*. a *Stone*.  
\**Laque-ar*, *áris*, *n*. an *arched Roof*.

*Lat-er*, *eris*, *m*. a *Brick*.  
*Latus*, *Broad*.

*Lat-u*, *eris*, *n*. a *Side*.  
\**Laurus*, *f*. a *Laurel*.

*Laxus*, *loose*. [der.]  
*Left-or*, *óris*, *m*. a *Re-Left-u*, *i*, *m*. a *Bed*.

\**Len-s*, *tis*, *f*. a *Lentil*.  
*Lentus*, *slow*.

*Le-o*, *ónis*, *m*. a *Lion*.  
*Lep-u*, *oris*, *m*. a *Hare*.

\**Levir*, *-i*, *m*. the *Husband's or Wife's Brother*.  
*Levis*, *Light*.

*Le-x*, *gis*, *f*. a *Law*.  
\**Liber*, *a*, *um*, *free*.

\**Liber*, *i*, *m*. the *God of Wine*.

\**Libert-a*, *ae*, *f*. a *freed Woman*.

*Liberalis*, *Liberal*.  
*Lict-or*, *óris*, *m*. a *Ser-jeant*.

*Lig-o*, *ónis*, *m*. a *Spade*.  
*Lim-ax*, *ácis*, *m*. *f*. a *Snail*.

*Lim-en*, *inis*, *n*. a *Thre-shold*.

*Ling-a*, *ae*, *f*. a *Line*.  
*Lingua*

# GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES.

57

Lingti-a, ae, f. *a Tongue.*  
 Litt-us, oris, n. *a Shore.*  
 \*Loc-us, i, m. *a Place.*  
 \*Lorip-es, edis, *crump footed.*  
 Lorum, *a Thong.*  
 \*Lucer-es, um, m. *a Roman Tribe.*  
 Lucrum, *Gain.*  
 Lup-us, i, m. *a Wolf.*  
 Luf-us, us, m. *Sport.*

## M.

**M**Ac'er, *lean.*  
 \*Maci-es, ei, f. *Leanness.*  
 Macul-a, ae, f. *a Blot.*  
 \*Maeot-is, is, idis, f. *a Lake in the North Part of Scythia.*  
 Magister, i, m. *a Master.*  
 Magn-es, etis, m. *a Loadstone.*  
 \*Magudar-is, is, f. *the Herb Laserpitium.*  
 Mal-us, i, f. *an Apple-tree.* [el.  
 \*Mantil-e, is, n. *a Tow-Man.*  
 Man-us, us, f. *a Hand.*  
 \*Mar-e, is, n. *the Sea.*  
 Marm-or, oris, n. *Marmal.*  
 Ma-s, ris, m. *a Male.*  
 Ma-ter, tris, f. *a Mother.*  
 Mel-lis, n. *Honey.*  
 Mel-o, ónis, m. *a Melon.*  
 Membrum, *a Limb.*  
 \*Mem-or, oris, *mindful.*  
 Mens-is, is, m. *a Month.*  
 Mentum, *a Chin.*  
 \*Mephit-is, is, f. *a Damp or Stink of the Earth.*  
 Merc-es, edis, f. *a Reward.* [vest.  
 \*Meff-is, is, f. *the Har-*  
 Meff-or, oris, m. *a Reaper.*  
 Method-us, i, f. *a Méthod.*  
 Met-us, us, m. *Fear.*  
 Mil-es, itis, m. f. *a Soldier.*  
 \*Mille, Sub. *a Thou-*  
 \*Mille, Adj. *sand.*

Milv-us, i, m. *a Kite.*  
 Minister, i, mas. *a Servant.*  
 \*Miser, a, um, *miserable.*  
 Mitis, *mild.*  
 Mollis, *soft.*  
 \*Monil-e, is, n. *a Necklace.*

Morb-us, i, m. *a Disease.*  
 Mor-s, tis, f. *Death.*  
 Mo-s, ris, m. *a Manner.*  
 Mot-us, us, m. *Motion.*  
 Mucr-o, ónis, m. *a Point or Nib.*  
 \*Mul-a, ae, f. *a she Mule.*  
 \*Mulciber, eris, eri, bri, m. *Vulcan.*  
 Muli-er, eris, a *Woman.*  
 Mundus, *Clean.*  
 Mun-us, eris, n. *a Gift.*  
 Mu-s, ris, m. *a Mouse.*  
 Musc-a, ae, f. *a Fly.*  
 Mutus, *dumb.*

## N.

**N**af-us, i, m. *a Nose.*  
 \*Nat-a, ae, f. *a Daughter.*  
 Nati-o, ónis, f. *a Nation.*  
 \*Nav-is, is, f. *a Ship.*  
 Naut-a, ae, m. *a Sailor.*  
 Nebul-o, ónis, mas. *a Knave.*  
 Nemi-us, oris, mas. *a Grove.*  
 Nep-os, ótis, m. *a Grandson.*  
 \*Neuter, a, um, *neither.*  
 Nex-us, us, m. *a Knot.*  
 Niger, *black.*  
 \*Nihil, *nothing.*  
 Nimb-us, i, m. *a Shower.*  
 Nobilis, *noble.*  
 Nom-en, inis, n. *a Name.*  
 Norm-a, ae, f. *a Rule.*  
 Not-a, ae, f. *a Mark.*  
 Novus, *New.*  
 Nub-es, is, f. *a Cloud.*  
 Nudus, *Naked.*  
 \*Nullus, a, um, *none.*  
 \*Nupti-ae, arum, *a Marriage.*

H

Numer-us, i, m. *a Number.*  
 Nur-us, us, a *Daughter in Law.*  
 Nutr-ix, icis, a *Nurse.*  
 Nu-x, cis, f. *a Nut.*

## O.

\*Ocip-ut, itis, n. *the hinderpart of the Head.*  
 Ocre-a, ae, f. *a Boot.*  
 Ocul-us, i, m. *an Eye.*  
 Od-or, óris, m. *a Scent.*  
 Officin-a, ae, f. *a Shop.*  
 \*Olivifer, *bearing Olives.*  
 \*Olympi-a, orum, neut. *Olympic Games.*  
 Omnis, All.  
 \*On-us, eris, n. *a Burden.*  
 Onustus, *laden.*  
 Opini-o, ónis, f. *an Opinion.*  
 \*Opium, *Opium.*  
 \*Opobalsamum, *the Gum of the Balm tree.*  
 Oppidum, *a Town.*  
 \*Orb-is, is, m. *a round Thing.*  
 Ord-o, inis, m. *Order.*  
 Orig-o, inis, f. *an Original.*  
 Orn-us, i, f. *a wild Aby.*  
 \*Orpheus, *the Name of a Poet.*  
 Os, oris, n. *a Mouth.*  
 \*Os, ossis, n. *a Bone.*  
 Ostium, *a Door.*  
 Otiosus, *Idle.*  
 \*Ovil-e, is, n. *a Sheep-fold.*  
 \*Ov-is, is, f. *a Sheep.*

## P.

**P**agin-a, ae, f. *a Page.*  
 Pallidus, *pale.*  
 Pal-us, údis, f. *a Fen.*  
 \*Palustri, *marshy.*  
 \*Papyr-us, i, f. *Paper.*  
 \*Par,

\**Par*, *is*, equal.  
*Paren-s*, *tis*, *a Parent*.  
*Pari-es*, *etis*, *m. the Wall of an House*.  
\**Par-s*, *tis*, *f. a Part*.  
\**Part-us*, *üs*, *m. a Delivery or Birth*.  
*Past-or*, *öris*, *m. a Sheep-herd*.  
*Pa-ter*, *tris*, *a Father*.  
\**Patienti-a*, *ae*, *f. Patience*,  
*Patulus*, *Open*.  
\**Panc-i*, *ae*, *a, a few*.  
*Pav-o*, *ónis*, *m. a Peacock*.  
\**Pauperi-es*, *ei*, *f. Poverty*.  
\**Paup-er*, *eris*, *Poor*.  
*Peccatum*, *Sin*.  
*Pect-en*, *inis*, *m. a Comb*.  
\**Pec-us*, *udis*, *f. Cattle*.  
*Pect-us*, *oris*, *neut. the Breast*.  
\**Pedester*, *belonging to a Footman*.  
*Pedicul-us*, *i. m. a Louse*.  
*Ped-es*, *itis*, *a Footman*.  
\**Pelt-is*, *is*, *f. a Basoon*.  
\**Penelop-e*, *es*, *Penelope*.  
\**Penus*, *m. f. Provision of Victuals*.  
*Pe-s*, *dis. m. a Foot*.  
*Petiti-o*, *ónis*, *f. a Guest*.  
\**Phoeb-e*, *es*, *Phoebe*.  
*Pict-or*, *öris*, *masc. a Painter*.  
*Pile-us*, *i. m. a Cap*.  
*Pinguis*, *Fat*.  
\**Pinus*, *m. f. a Pine-tree*.  
*Pisc-is*, *is*, *m. a Fish*.  
\**Ple-bs*, *bis*, *f. the Community*.  
\**Plu-s*, *ris*, *more*.  
*Plenus*, *full*.  
\**Poem-a*, *atis*, *n. a Poem*.  
*Poet-a*, *ae*, *m. a Poet*.  
*Poll-ex*, *icis*, *masc. a Thumb*.  
*Pond-us*, *eris*, *neut. a Weight*.  
*Popl-es*, *itis*, *m. the Ham*.  
\**Popul-us*, *i*, *masc. the People*.

*Portic-üs*, *us*, *f. a Gallery*.  
\**Port-us*, *us*, *m. a Haven*.  
*Pòti-o*, *ónis*, *f. a Drink*.  
*Pot-us*, *üs*, *m. Drink*.  
*Praed-o*, *ónis*, *m. a Pi-rate*.  
*Praemium*, *a Reward*.  
*Praef-es*, *idis*, *m. f. a President*.  
\**Presbyter*, *i*, *masc. an Elder*.  
\**Problem-a*, *atis*, *n. a Problem*.  
*Proc-ax*, *ácis*, *Impudent*.  
\**Prosper*, *a*, *um*, *success-ful*.  
*Prun-us*, *i*, *f. a Plum-tree*.  
\**Pubis*, *ripe in Years*.  
*Puell-a*, *ae*, *a Girl*.  
\**Pueriti-a*, *ae*, *f. Childhood*.  
\**Puer*, *i*, *a Boy*.  
*Pugn-us*, *i*, *m. a Fist*.  
\**Pugil*, *is*, *a Champion*.  
*Pulcher*, *fair*.  
\**Pupp-is*, *is*, *f. the Stern of a Ship*.  
*Pu-s*, *ris*, *n. Shot*.  
*Putris*, *Rotten*.  
*Pyr-us*, *i*, *f. a Pear-tree*.

---

Q.

*Q* ualis, *of what Sort*.  
*Quant-us*, *a*, *um*, *how great*.  
\**Querc-us*, *us*, *f. an Oak*.  
\**Quest-us*, *üs*, *masc. a Complaint*.  
\**Qui-es*, *-etis*, *f. Rest*.  
\**Quot*,  
\**Quoten-i*, *ae*, *a*, *how many*.  
\**Quot-us*, *a*, *um*, *of what Number*.

---

R.

*R* abula, *ae*, *masc. a Jangler*.  
*Kad-ix*, *icis*, *f. a Root*.

Ram-us, *i*, *m. a Bough*.  
*Ran-a*, *ae*, *f. a Frog*.  
*Rapum*, *a Turnep*.  
*Rarus*, *seldom*.  
\**Rastrum*, *a Rake*.  
*Rati-o*, *ónis*, *f. Reason*.  
\**Rav-is*, *is*, *f. hoarseness*.  
*Rem-us*, *i*, *m. an Oar*.  
\**Re-s*, *ei*, *f. a Thing*.  
*Rectus*, *straight*.  
\**Respublica*, *f. the Commonwealth*.  
\**Rest-is*, *is*, *f. a Rope*.  
\**Ret-e*, *is*, *n. a Net*.  
*Re-x*, *gis*, *a King*.  
*Ris-us*, *üs*, *m. Laughter*.  
*Rit-us*, *üs*, *masc. a Ceremony*.  
*Rob-ur*; *oris*, *n. an Oak*.  
*Robustus*, *strong*.  
*Ros-a*, *ae*, *f. a Rose*.  
*Rotundus*, *round*.  
*Ruber*, *red*.  
*Rudis*, *ignorant*.  
\**Ru-s*, *ris*, *n. the Country*.

---

S.

*S* Acer, *Holy*.  
*Sacerd-os*, *ótis*, *'m. f. a Priest*,  
\**Salvi-a*, *ae*, *f. Sage*.  
\**Saluber*, *wholesom*.  
*Salt-us*, *üs*, *m. a Leap*.  
*Sal-us*, *útis*, *f. Health*.  
*Sambuc-us*, *i*, *f. an Elder-tree*.  
\**Samn-is*, *itis*, *a Samnite*.  
*Sanctus*, *Holy*.  
\**Sangu-is*, *inis*, *m. Blood*.  
*Sanus*, *Sound*.  
\**Sapphir-us*, *i*, *f. a Sapphire*.  
*Sartag-o*, *inis*, *f. a Frying Pan*,  
*Satell-es*, *itis*, *m. a Lifeguard Man*.  
*Satrap-a*, *ae*, *m. a Peer*.  
\**Saru-r*, *ra, rum*, *full*.  
*Scaber*, *rough*.  
*Schol-a*, *ae*, *f. a School*.  
*Scopul*

# GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES.

59

Scopul-us, i, m. a Rock.

\*Scort-um, i, neut. a Whore.

Scrib-a, ae, m. a Scribe.

Script-or, óris, mas. a Writer.

Scutum, a Shield.

\*Secur-is, is, f. an Axe or Hatchet.

Seculum, an Age.

\*Sedit-e, is, n. a Stool.

\*Seg-es, etis, f. Standing Corn.

Semi-en, inis, n. Seed.

\*Semen-tis, is, f. Seed time.

Senat-or, óris, m. a Senator.

\*Sen-ex, is, m. f. an old Person.

Sens-us, us, m. Sense.

Sent-is, is, m. a Thorn.

Ser-a, ae, f. a Lock.

Serm-o, ónis, m. a Dis course.

Siccus, Dry.

Signum, a Sign.

Similis, like.

\*Sinap-is, is, f. Mustard.

\*Singul-i, ae, a, every.

Sin-us, ús, m. a Bosom.

\*Sit-is, is, f. Thirst.

\*Socer, i, a Father in Law.

Sodal-is, is, m. f. a Companion.

So-l, lis, m. the Sun.

\*Solor, alone.

Somn-us, i, m. Sleep.

Sor-ex, icis, m. a Rat.

\*Sosp-es, itis, safe.

\*Spec-us, ús, m. f. a Den.

\*Sp-es, ei, f. Hope.

Sterilis, Barren.

Stell-a, ae, f. a Star.

\*Strigil-is, is, f. a Curry Comb.

Suavis, sweet scented.

Sulc-us, i, m. a Furrow.

Sumpt-us, ús, m. Charge.

Superbus, proud.

\*Superfi-es, itis, a Survivor.

\*Supelle-x, etilis, fem. Household Stuff.

\*Suppl-ex, icis, Suppliant.

Su-s, is, m. f. a Boar or Sow.

\*Sylvi-us, i, the Son of Æneas.

\*Sylvester, woody.

\*Synod-us, i, f. an Assembly.

\*Syrt-is, is, f. a Quicksand.

## T.

Talis, such.

Tardus, slow.

Taur-us, i, a Bull.

Tax-ús, i, f. a Yew-tree.

Telum, a Dart.

\*Temp-us, oris, n. Time.

\*Tener, tender.

Tenuis, slender.

Tergum, a Back.

\*Terni, ae, a, by three and three.

Test-a, ae, f. a Shell.

Test-is, is, m. f. a Whiteness.

\*Thom-as, ae, Thomas,

\*Tiberis, a River in Italy.

Tibial-e, is, n. a Stocking.

Titul-us, i, m. a Title.

Tog-a, ae, f. a Gown.

\*Tonitru, n. Thunder.

Tonf-or, óris, mas. a Barber.

\*Torcul-ar, áris, n. a Wine Press.

Torr-is, is, m. a Firebrand.

\*Tot us, the whole,

Tra-bs, bis, f. a Beam.

\*Trib-us, ús, f. a Tribe or Stock.

Trifis, sad.

\*Triticum, Wheat.

Turb-o, inis, mas. a Whirlwind.

Turpis, filthy.

\*Turr-is, is, f. a Tower.

\*Tuss-is, is, f. a Cough.

Turt-ur, uris, mas. a Turtle.

Tutus, Safe.

Tyr-o, ónis, m. a Beginner.

## U.

\*U B-er, eris, fruitful.

Ulc-us, eris, n. a Boil.

\*Ullus, Any.

Ulm-us, i, f. an Elm.

Umbr-a, ae, f. a Shade.

Umbrosus, shady.

Unguentum, an Ointment.

\*Ungu-is, is, m. a Nail.

Unicus, Only.

Uni-o, ónis, m. a Pearl.

\*Un-us, a, um, one.

Urbanus, courteous.

Urce-us, i, m. a Pitcher.

Urf-us, i, m. a Bear.

\*Uter, a, um, whether.

\*Uterlibet, which of the two one will.

\*Uterque, both.

\*Utervis, which one will.

Utilis, useful.

Uv-a, ae, f. a Grape.

Ux-or, óris, a Wife.

## V.

Vacus, Empty.

Vann-us, i, f. a Fan for Corn.

\*Va-s, sis, n. a Vessel.

Vat-es, is, m. f. a Prophet.

\*Vect-is, is, m. a Bar.

Vell-us, eris, n. a Fleece.

Velum, a Sail.

Vel-ox, ócis, Swift.

Ven-a, ae, f. a Vein,

Venalis, to be sold.

Ven-ter, tris, m. a Belly.

Vent-us, i, m. the Wind.

Verb-er, eris, n. a Stripe.

Verbum, a Word.

Verm-is, is, m. a Worm.

Vern-a, ae, m. fem. a Slave.

Vers-

# 60 GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES.

Verf-us, us, m. a <i>Verse</i> .	Vic-us, i, m. a <i>Street</i> .	Viridis, <i>Green</i> .
*Veru, a <i>Spit</i> .	*Vigil, <i>watchful</i> .	*V-is, is, f. <i>Strength</i> , <i>Force</i> .
Verus, <i>true</i> .	Vim-en,inis, n. a <i>Twig</i> .	Visi-o, ónis, f. a <i>Sight</i> .
+Vesp-er, eris, mas. the <i>Evening</i> .	Vind-ex, icis, m. f. a <i>Revenger</i> .	Vivus, <i>Alive</i> .
Vest-is, is, f. a <i>Garment</i> .	Viol-a, ae, f. a <i>Violet</i> .	Volupt-as, átis, f. <i>Pleas- ure</i> .
*Vet-us, eris, old.	Vi-r, ri, a <i>Man</i> .	*Volucer, <i>Swift winged</i> .
Viat-or, óris, m. a <i>Tra- veller</i> .	*Virgili-us, i, <i>Virgil</i> .	*Vulg-us, i, m. n. the <i>Common People</i> .
Vib-ex, icis, f. the <i>Mark</i> of a <i>Stripe</i> .	*Virgifer, bearing a <i>Rod</i> .	
	Virg-o, inis, a <i>Maid</i> .	

## Exercise XXV.

SUBSTANTIVES and ADJECTIVES to be declined together, and agree in Gender in all the Cases of both Numbers.

1. Poet-a, ae, m.	doctus,	a learned Poet.
2. Domin-a, ae, f.	formosus,	a handsome Lady.
3. Angul-us, i, m.	angustus,	a narrow Corner.
4. Fraxin-us, i, f.	cavus,	a hollow Ash-tree.
5. Scut-um, i, n.	rotundus,	a round Shield.
6. Call-is, is, m.	rectus,	a straight Path.
7. Av-is, is, f.	rarus,	a rare Bird.
8. Monil-e, is, n.	novus,	a new Necklace.
9. Art-us, ús, m.	frigidus,	a cold Limb.
10. Portic-us, ús, f.	longus,	a long Gallery.
11. Cornu, n.	curvus,	a crooked Horn.
12. Di-es, ei, m.	festus,	a festival Day.
13. Satrap-a, ae, m.	liberalis,	a generous Nobleman.
14. Puell-a, ae, f.	prosper,	a fortunate Girl.
15. Magister, i, m.	eruditus,	a learned Master.
16. Method-us, i, f.	brevis,	a short Method.
17. Membr-um, i, n.	integer,	a whole Limb.
18. Lap-is, idis, m.	rotundus,	a round Stone.
19. Arb-or, oris, f.	humilis,	a low Tree.
20. Suił-e, is, n.	turpis,	a filthy Hog-Sty.
21. Sump-tus, ús, m.	aequalis,	an equal Charge.
22. Man-us, ús, f.	dexter,	the right Hand.
23. Genu, n.	flexus,	a bended Knee.
24. Faci-es, ei, f.	formosus,	a handsome Face.
25. Naat-a, ae, m.	aud-ax, acis,	a bold Sailer.
26. Gemm-a, ae, f.	venalis,	a Jewel to be sold.
27. Fuer, i, m.	aeger,	a sick Boy.
28. Mal-us, i, f.	sylvester,	a Crab Tree,
29. Bell-um, i, n.	crudelis,	a cruel War.
30. Pitt-or, óris, m.	peritus,	a skilful Painter.
31. Opini-o, onis; f.	melior,	a better Opinion.
32. Calc-ar, aris, n.	acer,	a sharp Spur.
33. Mot-us, ús, m.	repens, tis,	a sudden Motion.

34. Querc-us, ūs, f.	tenuis,	a slender Oak.
35. Genu.	omnis,	every Knee.
36. R-es, ei, f.	sacer,	a holy Thing.
37. Scrib-a, ae, m.	doctior,	a more learned Scribe.
38. Uv-a, ae, f.	Recen-s, tis,	a fresh Grape.
39. Liber, i, m.	lacer,	a torn Book.
40. Method-us, i, f.	brevior,	a shorter Method.
41. Prandum, n.	saluber,	a wholesom Dinner.
42. Le-o, onis, m.	pinguis,	a fat Lion.
43. V-ox, ocis, f.	sonorus,	a loud Voice.
44. Ru-s, ris, n.	jucundus,	a pleasant Country.
45. Arc-us, ūs, m.	fragilis,	a brittle Bow.
46. An-us, ūs, f.	demen-s, tis,	a mad old Woman.
47. Cornu,	vet-us, eris,	an old Horn.
48. Planiti-es, ei, f.	sterilis,	a barren Plain.
49. Lix-a, ae, m.	piger,	a lazy Scullion.
50. Mus-a, ae, f.	melior,	a better Song.
51. Afin-us, i, m.	deformis,	an ugly Ass.
52. Col-us, i, f.	alter.	another Distaff.
53. Regn-um, i, m.	feli-x, cis,	a happy Kingdom.
54. Gig-as, antis, m.	ingen-s, tis,	a huge Giant.
55. Nav-is, is, f.	vet-us, eris,	an old Ship.
56. Flum-en, inis, n.	placidus,	a gentle Stream.
57. Fruct-us, ūs, m.	amarus,	bitter Fruit.
58. Di-es, ei, m.	quadraginta,	forty Days.
59. Aper. i, m.	fero-x, cis,	a fierce Boar.
60. Oppid-um, i, n.	minor,	a less Town.
61. Vent-er, ris, m.	satur,	a full Belly.
62. Nub-es, is, f.	niger,	a black Cloud.
63. Aequ-or, oris, n.	placidus,	a calm Sea.
64. Pom-um, i, n.	quatuor,	four Apples.
65. Mel, lis, n.	dulcis,	sweet Honey.
66. Volum-en, inis, n.	utilis,	a useful Book.
67. On-us, eris, n.	ingen-s, tis,	a large Burden.
68. Altar-e, is, n.	sacer,	an holy Altar.
69. Tot Pign-us, oris, n.	colendus,	so many Pawns.
70. Ager, i, m.	armatus,	a Field to be tilled.
71. Hom-o, inis,	candidus,	an armed Man.
72. Man-us, us, f.	unicus,	a white Hand.
73. Fili-us, i, m.	recens,	an only Son.
74. Cafe-us, i, m.	substantivus,	new Cheese.
75. Nom-en, inis, n.	activus,	a Noun Substantive.
76. Verb-um, i, n.	celeberrimus,	a Verb Active.
77. Urb-s, is, f.		a most famous City.



## XXVI. Exercise on Page 18, 19, 20, 21.

Write each of the following Latin Verbs in its proper Mood, Tense, Number, and Person, according to the English annexed.

INDICATIVE MOOD, INDICATIVE MOOD,  
Present Tense. Future Tense.

I Accuse, accuso.	1.	I will walk, ambulo.	1.
Thou abandonest, abdico.	1.	Thou wilt want, egeo.	2.
He abstains, abstineo.	2.	He shall break down, diruo.	3.
We acquit, absolvo.	3.	We will breath, anhelo.	1.
Ye mark, animadverto.	3.	Ye shall know, scio.	4.
They compas about, ambo.	4.	They sh. run up and down, discurro.	3.
We do present, exhibeo.	2.	Ye will be hungry, esurio.	4.
I am called, voco.	1.	I shall be tormented, torqueo.	2.
They cry like an Infant, vagio.	4.	It will yelp, gannio.	4.
Thou art decked, orno.	1.	Thou shalt be taken, capio.	3.
Thou hast, habeo.	2.	We shall desert, desero.	3.
It is carried, vaho.	3.	He will be hurt, laedo.	3.
Ye put on, induo.	3.	She shall mingle, misceo.	2.
We are bitten, mordeo.	2.	We shall be sent, mitto.	3.
It doth hang over, impendo.	3.	I shall mistake, erro.	1.
Ye are bound, vincio.	4.	Ye will be lamented, plora.	1.
I do condemn, damno.	1.	Thou wilt hurt, noceo.	2.
They are deserved, fallo.	3.	They shall be seasoned, condio.	4.
She bears, audio.	4.	They shall leap for Joy, gestio.	4.

I will walk, ambulo.	1.
Thou wilt want, egeo.	2.
He shall break down, diruo.	3.
We will breath, anhelo.	1.
Ye shall know, scio.	4.
They sh. run up and down, discurro.	3.
Ye will be hungry, esurio.	4.
I shall be tormented, torqueo.	2.
It will yelp, gannio.	4.
Thou shalt be taken, capio.	3.
We shall desert, desero.	3.
He will be hurt, laedo.	3.
She shall mingle, misceo.	2.
We shall be sent, mitto.	3.
I shall mistake, erro.	1.
Ye will be lamented, plora.	1.
Thou wilt hurt, noceo.	2.
They shall be seasoned, condio.	4.
They shall leap for Joy, gestio.	4.
Ye will light upon, offendio.	3.

INDICATIVE MOOD,  
Imperfect Tense.

I did keep, custudio.	4.
Thou didst attend, attendo.	3.
He built, aedifico.	1.
We pulled away, avello.	3.
Ye did drink, bibo.	3.
They ran together, concurro.	3.
It did tie along, jaceo.	2.
I was nourished, nutrio.	4.
Ye suffered Punishment, iuo.	3.
Thou wast kept, servo.	1.
I did appoint, instituo.	3.
She was sent, mitto.	3.
We lay hid, lateo.	2.
We were commanded, jubeo.	1.
Thou didst dedicate, dico.	1.
Ye were governed, guberno.	4.
They defined, definio.	2.
They were shorn, rondeo.	1.
He read, lego.	3.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD,  
Present Tense.

IF I attempt, si attento.	1.
Thou mayst fulfil, compleo.	2.
He may hearken, ausculto.	1.
Altho' we thirst, quamvis sitio.	4.
When ye eat, cum edo.	3.
I wish they would shorten, utinam brevio.	1.
What thou doest, quid ago.	3.
I may be taken, capio.	3.
Till I return, dum redeo.	4.
Thou mayst be derided, derideo.	2.
As if we understood, quasi intelligo.	3.
He can be clothed, anicio.	4.
They can find, Invenio.	4.
If we be beaten, si verbero.	1.
Ye should refuse, recuso.	1.
I wish ye would speak, utinam lo-quor.	3.
That he may speak, ut dico.	3.
When they are taken, cum prehendo.	3.

SUB-

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD,  
Imperfect Tense.

I might kick, calcitro.	1.
When thou bought'st, cum emo.	3.
Altho' he heard, quamvis audio.	4.
We could blot out, deleo.	2.
If ye pulled out, si eruo.	3.
They would lull asleep, sopio.	4.
Should we not do it, Annon facio?	3.
I should be commanded, Jubeo.	2.
Wouldst not thou think, nonne puto?	1.
Thou might'st be delivered, libero.	1.
Seeing he did not know, cum nescio.	4.
It could be seen, video.	2.
Would they believe? An credo?	3.
That we were not hurt, ne laedo.	3.
Wouldst thou suffer it? num sino?	3.
Altho' ye be taught, etiamsi doceo.	2.
I would take care, curo.	1.
Would they be chosen, an eligo.	3.
If they should reckon up, si numero.	1.
I wish I were in Health, utinam va- leo.	2.

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

LET me read, lego.	3.
Distribute thou, distribuo.	3.
Let him approach, appropinquo.	3.
Let us teach, doceo.	1.
Hinder ye, cohibeo.	2.
Let them bury, sepelio.	2.
Let it grunt, grunnio.	4.
Let me be heard, audio.	4.
Let us shew, ostendo.	4.
Be thou loosed, solvo.	3.
I may love, amo.	1.
Let it be digged, fodio.	3.
Let them neigh, hinnio.	4.
Let us be rated, censeo.	2.
She may hinder, impedio.	4.
Be ye blessed, beo.	1.
Impart thou, impertio,	4.
Nourish ye, alo.	3.
Let them be covered, tego.	3.

INDICATIVE MOOD.  
Perfect Tense.

I have punished, punio.	4.
Thou hast applied, adhibeo.	2.
He hath appeared, appareo.	2.
We have levelled, aequo.	1.

Ye [have] esteemed, aestimo.	1.
They appointed, constituo.	3.
We presented, dono.	1.

I have been kept, custodio.	4.
Thou hast mingled, misceo.	2.
Thou hast been brought, emo.	3.
Ye did know, scio.	4.
It was appointed, constituo.	3.
I read, lego.	3.
We have been defended, defendo.	3.
He taught, doceo.	2.
Ye have been heard, audio.	4.
They devoured, voro.	1.
They were advised, admoneo.	2.

## INDICATIVE MOOD,

## Pluperfect Tense.

I had defended, defendo.	3.
Thou had'st served, servio.	4.
He had payed, dependo.	3.
We had come down, descendio.	3.
Ye had mistrusted, diffido.	3.
They had walked away, diluo.	3.
They affirmed, affirmo.	1.
I had been visited, viso.	3.
We crushed, comminuo.	3.
Thou had'st been affrighted, terreo.	2.
He warned, moneo.	2.
It had been plowed, aro.	1.
I had instructed, erudio.	4.
We had been exhorted, hortor.	1.
Ye hardened, duro.	1.
Ye had followed, sector.	1.
Thou overwhelmed'st, obruo.	3.
They had exhorted, hortor.	1.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## Perfect Tense.

I should have chastised, castigo.	1.
Thou may'st have deserved, de- mereo.	2.
Altho' he brushed away, licet everro.	3.
We should have established, stabilio.	4.
I wish ye [have] pleased, utinam placeo.	2.
Tho' they [have] concealed, etiam- si celo.	1.
Ye might provoke, cito.	1.
If I have delayed, si cundicto.	1.
They would halt, claudico.	1.
Thou shouldst have lodged, diversor.	1.
I should choose, opto.	1.

<i>He might have imitated, imitor.</i>	1.
<i>We would study, studeo.</i>	2.
<i>We should be mistaken, erro.</i>	1.
<i>Left he should have suffered, ne fero.</i>	3.
<i>Ye should have been visited, viso.</i>	3.
<i>Thou mayst have called, voco.</i>	1.
<i>They might have been heard, audio.</i>	4.

### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, Future Tense.

<i>If I [shall] torment, si crucio.</i>	1.
<i>When I shall have determined, cum constituo.</i>	3.
<i>If thou [shalt] ask, si rogo.</i>	1.
<i>When he hath [shall have] unfold- ed, ubi evolvo.</i>	3.
<i>We shall obtain, impetro.</i>	1.
<i>Ye will find, invenio.</i>	4.
<i>Till they [shall] have united, donec unio.</i>	4.
<i>If I shall be set down, si noto.</i>	1.
<i>Thou wilt escape, effugio.</i>	3.
<i>When thou shalt have been appoint- ed, cum constituo.</i>	3.
<i>It will hear, audio.</i>	4.
<i>He shall have been warned, moneo.</i>	2.
<i>When ye have thought, cum cogito.</i>	1.
<i>We shall have been loved, amo.</i>	1.
<i>When they trim, cum perpolio.</i>	4.
<i>Ye will be tormented, crucio,</i>	1.
<i>Ye will consider, perpendo.</i>	3.

<i>When they have been esteemed, cum habeo.</i>	2.
---	----

### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD,

#### Pluperfect Tense.

<i>Because I had overturned, quod everto.</i>	3.
<i>If thou hadst [shouldst have] re- strained, si cohubeo.</i>	2.
<i>Who should detain, qui detineo.</i>	2.
<i>If we had couigned, si tussio.</i>	4.
<i>Ye should have thought, cogito.</i>	1.
<i>They might have coloured, coloro.</i>	1.
<i>He ought to have called, voco.</i>	1.
<i>I should have been appointed, con- stituo.</i>	3.
<i>When they had fortified, cum mu- nicio.</i>	4.
<i>If thou hadst been hindred, si im- pedio.</i>	4.
<i>I could have heard, audio.</i>	4.
<i>When he had been troubled, cum turbo.</i>	1.
<i>If ye asked [should ask] si rogo.</i>	1.
<i>I wish we had wandered, utinam vagor.</i>	1.
<i>Thou shouldst have advised, moneo.</i>	2.
<i>Ye should have been forbid, prohi- beo.</i>	2.
<i>I wish we had obeyed, utinam pareo.</i>	2.
<i>They might have been read, lego.</i>	3.

### Exercise XXVII.

Give the *English* of the following Verbs.

**A**ccusabam. Custodiam. Puniveramus. Defende. Descenderis. Discurrit. Calcitravissim. Evolvam. Perpenderis. Custodirem. Absolvebatis. Attendant. Adhibuerant. Dependito. Affirmavero. Esuris, Emisset. Rogabitis. Univerim. Cohibuumus. Defenderet. Abstinebat. Ædificet. Servi. Serviverimus. Miscemus. Cohibuissetis. Inveniemus. Impetraveritis. Admoneremus. Ambiebas, Lateamus. Æquaveram. Affirmate. Apparuerint. Sepelivissent. Detinebis. Tussivit. Constitueratis. Docetote. Detinuerimus. Cogitavistis. Duranto. Errant. Citavissimus. Muniverit. Concurrere. Verberaretis.

Induebantur. Gubernata fuerat. Ornare. Cruciatus fuerit. Notabimini. Cogitatae fuerint. Leñi fuere. Rogarer. Audiebamini. Constituti fuerant. Notator. Conditi fuerint. Impertiuntur. Notatus fuisses. Capietur. Constitutum fuit. Invenirentur. Habebatur. Servemur. Docti fueratis. Bibuntur. Docere. Torquebimus. Erudita fuisti. Damnabaris. Mordeantur. Custoditus fueras. Tondemini. Visus fuero. Recusatur. Custoditi fuissimus. Mittentur. Eruta fuerit. Instituta fuerunt. Audire. Fallar. Impediuntor. Seçtatus fuisset. Vinciare. Vocamini. Hortati fuissetis. Jubebitur. Completi fueritis. Loqueretur.

